State Library Raleigh

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

J. S. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

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One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
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No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk. All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 10.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1854.....NO. 52.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

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Advertisements upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

M. B. SMITH.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C, Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

FORNEY GEORGE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C., Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Robeson.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

GEO. W. ROSE.

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, 219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN. GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.

All business entrusted to them will be puctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, whole sale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

GABRIEL HOLMES.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

All business entrusted to him will be thankfully received and prompty attended to.

☞ Office at the Cape Fear Bar, North Water Street.
Nov. 25th, 1853 12-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.

☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. MONK,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.

☞ I may be found at the store recently occupied by GRADY & MONK.
May 22d, 1854 220-1w—38-1y

T. SMITH & CO.,

DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMONY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed,
[BEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,]
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice. We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two pair of four feet stones.

Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the subscriber.

Corn Ground on Toll.

April 18, 1854 T. SMITH & CO. 33-1y—190-tf

J. M. ROBINSON.

Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,

IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.

He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.

In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.

A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.

A. D. BORDEAUX.

MARLSVILLE DEPOT,
12 *miles from Wilmington*,
August 5, 1853. 48-tf

VAN RENSSELAER PEIRSON,

WITH

WILCOX, PERRY & EACKER:

WHOLESALE DEALERS in Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, No. 42 Dey street (Marble Front,) and 200 Fulton street, New York.
LESTER WILCOX, GEO. T. PERRY, JR, JOHN H. EACKER.

V. R. PEIRSON,

(LATE OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,)

WOULD most respectfully solicit a call from his North Carolina friends to the above firm, where one of the most complete stock of goods may be found. I am a practical Tailor, and from long experience, enables me to judge well the wants and qualities of goods suited to the best interest of the trade. I firmly pledge myself, to all reposing confidence in my judgment, to be fairly dealt with.

All orders addressed to me shall have immediate dispatch. I most cheerfully offer my services to any of my friends who favor me with custom, to attend to any little matter in the city, free of charge.
Jan. 30, 1854. 123-3t—22tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE Subscriber is now manufacturing Portable and Stationary Steam ENGINES and SAW MILLS of any required power, of the best materials and workmanship, and warranted to equal, in performance, any manufactured in this country, and upon the most favorable terms. From those engaged in lumber getting, he would ask a call and examination of his Engines, assuring them they shall be fully equal to what is represented, and regard being had to material and workmanship, and plan of construction inferior to none.

He also continues to manufacture his improved Tobacco Flattening Presses, Mills, &c.

Mill Machinery and other Castings, furnished and fitted up in the best style.

Reference:—Mr. JOHM CLARK, Wilmington, at Messrs. P. K. Dickinson & Co.
Feb. 16, 1854—34-6m PHILIP RAHM, Proprietor.

JAMES DAWSON,

Next door to Polley & Hart,

RESPECTFULLY informs Ladies wishing to purchase DRESS GOODS or EMBROIDERIES, or DRY GOODS of any description, if they will favor him with a call he will show them as rich, fashionable and cheap an assortment as ever was exhibited in this place. He has but one price, and that is marked in plain figures on every article.
April 20th, 1854.

C. I. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.

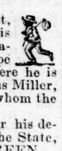
To the Traveling Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks the continuance of the same. He assures them that there shall be no pains spared in making them comfortable—that his House shall be equal to any on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad. Also, a Livery, with a sufficient quantity of provinder, at all times—with good Hacks and Horses, for the accommodation of passengers, from Warsaw to Fayetteville, or any other place to which they may wish to be carried, in the State. C. I. OATES.
Warsaw, August 14th, 1854 291-1t—50-tf

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. st, 853. 52-tf

General Notices.

$75 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th June, 1852, his negro woman, JENNY. JENNY is a very likely girl; rather light complected; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that she may be lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne counties, near the line of the three counties. She was raised on Saracta, and may be gone there.

I will give a reward of Seventy-Five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the Jails of the above named counties.

All letters upon the subject to be addressed to
WM. P. HOBBS.
Feb 3, '54—[22-tf] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N. C

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.

The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

$150 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. JOHN is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. TOBEY aged about 22 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs about 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr. James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. TOBEY has a wife at Mr. Richard Bird's, in Johnston county. Fifty Dollars for either, or One Hundred Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.
JOHN COLEY.
Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., Oct. 6. [28-1t—5-tf
☞ Fayetteville Carolinian copy tf.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery to the subscriber's or in any Jail in the State; *either* of the following named negro fellows, viz: ABRAM, STEPHEN, and ROBERT. The two first are owned by Mr. Fred'k Swann and formerly belonged to Dan'l Fleming, Esq.

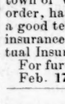
Abram is rather small in statue, thin visage, and walks at times a little lame, is about 40 years old. Stephen is rather stout, has a great deal of hair about his face, is about 40 years old, and we are inclined to think will attempt to make his way to Chapel Hill, where he has a wife belonging to Mr. George Moore. Robert is a short, stout negro, has rather a down cast look, and is lame in his left leg, is about 50 years old; when last seen had on an old white hat (slightly brown from age,) he may be lurking about Mr. John Hall's plantation, Brunswick county, where he has a wife, he is owned by Mrs Langdon. CUTLAR & PIERCE.
May 5, '54 d2t—36-tf

FOR SALE.

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.

For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

LAND FOR SALE.



THE subscriber offers his Lands in Duplin county for sale, six miles east of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, immediately on the road leading from Fayetteville to New-Berne, two miles from Kenansville, and within one mile of one of the best schools in the State.

The tract contains two hundred and sixty-five acres, about one fourth of which is cleared and under a high state of cultivation, with a good dwelling and necessary out-houses. It is a healthy situation.

Terms easy. For particulars, apply to J. B. Kelley, Esq., at Kenansville, or to the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C.
March 10—27-tf] DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT CLINTON N. C.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that they are permanently located in Clinton, and have recently fitted up their establishment for the purpose of making and repairing all kinds of Riding Vehicles. All work will be warranted two twelve months. Their charges will be found moderate. They solicit a share of the custom of the public, and hereby tender their acknowledgements for the liberal patronage heretofore received. M. FRAZIER,
V. RACKLEY,
May 18th, 1854 37-1y

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, 1854—36-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Mulberry Street, between Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices: among which may be found—Rockaways and Coachees, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.

Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22tf

THOS. H. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for 10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00

Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.

Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

TOBACCO, SEGARS & SNUFF

At Wholesale and Retail,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET, (*South Side,*) where you can find a large and complete assortment of the above, at prices to suit buyers. Among which are La Norma, La India Cuba, Yara, Rio Hondo, Havana, Sagua, Principies, Esculapios, Pantillos, and various other Brands of Superior Cigars.

Also, Lowery's Extra, Stag, Mayo Cabell, Cousin Sally, Billy Bowlegs, Southern Belle, Constellation, Excelsior Gold Leaf, Yellow Bank, Lorillard's, and other Brands and manufacturers of extra Chewing Tobacco.

Roome's Honey Dew, Garrett's, Lorillard's, Maccaboy, Scotch and Rappee Snuffs.

Cigar Cases, Segar Tubes, Pipes, Virginia, Maryland and New York Smoking Tobacco, &c., &c

Proprietors of Hotels, Groceries, and all others who love a "Good article of the Weed" are invited to call and examine, prices and qualities. J VAN SICKLE.
Wilmington, May 11, '54 2wd-wft

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.

HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
April 7, 1854. 181-tf

NOW RECEVING and for sale low by the Subscribers,
15 bbls. Mess Pork;
10 hhds. Western Bacon;
4000 lbs. N. C., do;
20 bbls Crackers;
20 boxes do;
30 bags Rio Coffee;
15 do. Laguria do;
10 bbls. pure Cider Vinegar;
July 21, 1854 UTLEY & ALDERMAN.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ORDERED by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. }
September 6th, 1853. } 2-tf

General Notices.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!

THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
JNO. S. JAMES.
May 6th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE YARD

IN WILMINGTON.

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he has recently established in this town, a new MARBLE, STONE and SLATE YARD, and is now prepared to fill all orders for Monuments, Tombs, Furniture and Plumbing work.

Also, all kinds of Marble for building purposes

Also, Flagging and Curb Stone.

Blue, Green and Variegated Slate for fire-proof roofing furnished at reasonable rates.

Orders attended to with dispatch, and on moderate terms. Marble Yard on Water street, near the Railroad.
W. G. MILLIGAN.
May 1st, 1854 35-1y

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed, at March term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, an INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, respectfully offers his services to those having business in his line, pledging himself to attend to such business promptly and with fidelity. WM. L. JACOBS.
Wilmington, April 21, 1854 33-6m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having entered into a co-partnership for the execution of HOUSE, SHIP and SIGN PAINTING, solicit a share of public patronage, and will give prompt attention to any orders with which they may be favored.

☞ Shop over Mr. T. Lucas' Tin Shop, on Dock street.
L. F. BUNN,
JOHN I. BLANEY.
March 14th, 1854 28-6m—160-3t

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnstown, Moore county, N. C.
D. B. JOHNSON.
Feb. 15 1854. 24-1y

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished, foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

SITUATION WANTED.—A Gentleman who can give the best references as to character and capability, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Wholesale Grocery, or as Overseer on a plantation, or to superintend hands in any way. Apply to L. M. Williams; or at THIS OFFICE.
May 10, 1854—209-d1w wtf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER forewarns all persons from hunting with gun or dogs, feeding or penning stock, making surveys, chopping or defacing of trees, or trespassing in any way whatever, upon any of his lands situated in the counties of New Hanover, Duplin, or Onslow. The Law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.
JOHN JAMES.
New Hanover county, N. C., May 26, 1854 6mw*

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS.

THE Subscribers manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Bells suitable for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamers, Plantationl, etc., mounted with their Improved Hangings, the most effiecient in use. Their establishment has been in operation Thirty Years, having turned out nearly 10,000 Bells averaging 600 lbs. each; and its patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, together with recent improvements, that its Bells have an unequaled reputation for volume of sound and quality of tone. They have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all Bells from this Country or Europe. Having a large assortment of Bells on hand, and being in immediate connection with routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and but 4 hours from New York, we can execute orders with dispatch. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS.
May 19, '54.—37-12m West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, WARRANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILLSTONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egerton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.
WILLIAM HOGG & SON.
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
June 30, 1854 43-12m*

Point Peter Steam Saw Mill for Sale.

FOR SALE That very valuable property known as POINT PETER MILL, situated in the town of Wilmington, on the point of land between the two branches of the Cape Fear River, at their junction, and affording the best location in the vicinity of Wilmington for a Steam Saw Mill, and also particularly suited for a Marine Railway or Ship Yard, or for a Coal Depot.

It has a large river front, with any required depth of water—extensive Timber Pens—Houses for hands, and, in fact, every necessary facility and convenience. The Mill is large and valuable. Farther description is deemed unnecessary, as parties wishing to purchase will, of course, examine for themselves.

For farther particulars, apply to the proprietor, WM. NEILSON, Philadelphia, or to his Agents,
WESSEL & EILERS, Wilmington, N. C.
July 12th, 1854 263-2t 45-tf

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 22d inst., a Negro Man named MORGAN. He is about 30 years old, 5 feet high, yellow Complected; has a long beard; and will weigh about 160 pounds. He was raised near Greenville, N. C. Where he has a wife at Mr. James A. Brown's. He is supposed to be making his way to the above place. We will give a reward of $10 for his confinement in any jail so we can get him, or the same sum for his delivery to us TAFT &. BROTHER.
Near Conwayboro S. C. June 22d 1854. 253 tf 42 tf

A RARE CHANCE FOR CAPTALISTS.

THE Subscriber wishing to change his business, offers his place for sale, containing 162 Acres of Land at Cypress Creek, Bladen County, one mile from South River, and twelve miles from Cape Fear. There is on the place a good Store house; a large and convenient Warehouse; a good Dwelling and all necessary out houses; a good still—20 Bbls. capacity, recently set on the most approved plan, all necessary fixtures and good sheds—all in order for running. The Rosin and Spirits can be got off at very little expense, less than boating expenses from Fayetteville. There can be $10,000 to $12,000 worth of goods sold a year to good paying customers, and any quantity of Turpentine bought at reasonable prices. There are 40 acres of fine farming land, a part of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. The place is healthy, water good. I also offer a young team of fine Mules, harness and Road Wagon; 1 two-horse Wagon nearly new, with iron axles, and set on eliptic springs, made expressly for hauling goods and spirits turpentine. Also, present stock of Goods in store, embracing nearly every variety of goods. I would like to sell all together and give a bargain. Persons wishing to engage in the Mercantile and Distilling Business would do well to give me a call If the Goods are not disposed of before, the stock on hand will be sold at public sale on the 10th of October.

Any information will be given by addressing me at Cypress Creek Post Office, Bladen Co., N. C.
W. J. PARKER.

P. S. All persons indebted to the subscriber will make payment at the earliest convenience, as the business must be closed up. Longer indulgence will not be given on back standing notes and accounts.
Aug. 7, 1854. 50*tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers take this method of giving general notice to *allpersons*, that they do not intend paying a certain note of hand, signed by Blany Williams, as principal, and themselves as sureties, and made payable to Jacob Smith, of this County, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, dated the 24th of July, A. D. 1854, and due, with interest from date, the 15 of October, 1854—which note, we understand, is now in the hands of the said Jacob Smith.—We also forewarn any person from trading for the same.—Our reasons for so doing are because the said note is fraudulent in every respect. FRED'K. GRADY,
IMMANUEL KORNEGAY.
Duplin county, August 9th, 1854 287-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 10 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.

A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23] Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.

For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.

FOR THE CURE OF

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.

IN presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.

This remedy having been for years used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases, and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.

Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

Certificates.

Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll:

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10th, 1853.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory, I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried everything that I had seen used, but with little success; and after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. Ds., I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me most effectually.

Yours, truly, S. J. CARROLL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14, 1851.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 paspoonful effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*

HARRELL'S STORE; New Hanover Co., N. C., Oct. 10, '51.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public.
Respectfull, &c. J. B. SEAVY, M. D.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26, 1851.

MR. WM. H. LIPPITT.—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarhœa or Bowel Complaints, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God of saving the life, first of my Child, and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter, as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might, to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But, thank God, he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed.

I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,
WM. BAILY.

Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 14th, 1854 240-1m-taw-41-6m

Schools.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE 3d Semi-Annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 7th day of August next.

The principal is now on a tour north, for the purpose of purchasing a complete set of Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical Apparatus; also to make such additions to our present Library as the advancement of the pupils require.

We shall thus be enabled to open the next session with renewed facilities for imparting knowledge, and such as are possessed by but few institutions of the kind in our country.
H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, June 22, 1854 42-tf

WAYNE INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE.

THE next session will commence on the first Monday in July, and close on the last Friday in November. Students will be charged from time of entering to the close of the session. No abate-ment of tuition fees will be allowed, except in cases of protracted sickness, or at the option of the Principal. WM. ROBINSON.
Goldsboro, June 2, 1854. 39-tf

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE UNION ASSOCIATION being desirous of establishing one or more Primary Schools of high order within the bounds.

Therefore, all who may feel an interest in the location of these schools, will please address Benj. Oliver, Mount Olive, Wayne county, who will give particulars.
CHAS. D. ELLIS, Secretary.
June 2d. 1854 39-tf

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS Institution commences its second session under the new organization, on the 1st day of May, and will close the last day of November, 1854.

Rev'd James H. Brent, A. B., President, with a full and competent faculty. $70 00 per session will cover the entire expense for Tuition and Board in the Collegiate course, and $100 will entitle to the full course and all the ornamental branches. $60 will cover the expenses for Board and Tuition in the Primary Department. Ornamental branches extra at the usual charge. Half payable in advance.

The Board of Stockholders have taken great pains in procuring facilities for giving a thorough education, and solicit a liberal share of patronage. Students received any time.

For particular information address the President of the Faculty, or the subscriber. WM. K. LANE,
Pres't. Board Stockholders.
May 5th, 1854 35-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,

RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructors, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.

Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to
D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.
Dec. 17, 1853. 87-t20j—16-1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY—*June Term*, 1854.

John G. Bauman, vs. The heirs at law of John Jacob Bonsold. } Petition to sell Real Estate to pay debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the heirs of John Jacob Bonsold are non-residents, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made six weeks, notifying the heirs of the said John Jacob Bousold to appear at the next Term of this Court, to plead, answer or demur, or final Judgment will be rendered, and the Real Estate sold, as prayed for in the Petition, to satisfy the debts of said estate. J. G. BAUMAN, Adm'r.
July 31st, 1854 279-1w—48-5w

WIDE AWAKES.

TWO Cases new styles opened this day at the Emporium.
C. MYERS.
Aug. 18.

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

A LARGE and handsome assortment, received this morning, and for sale by JONES & GARDNER.
May 24th, 1854.

LAST CALL.

IT is very desirable to settle up the few remaining accounts due me *this day*—all those interested will please give the matter their personal attention and very

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEP. 1, 1854.

New Hanover County.

We wish to call the attention of our fellow-Democrats, throughout the County, to the fact that an election will have to be held, between this time and the meeting of the Legislature, in November next, to supply the vacancy in the representation in the House of Commons occasioned by the resignation of Col. Person. We presume that His Excellency the Governor, in issuing his writ for a new election, will fix the day sufficiently late to admit of careful deliberation in the selection of a candidate. Such deliberation, we trust, will not be neglected. We would suggest the holding of a Convention at Long Creek, or some other central point in the County, where delegates might meet and agree upon a proper man. Of course, this is merely a suggestion, thrown out for the consideration of our friends generally. Next Monday week the County Court will commence its sessions, and Tuesday of Court week would perhaps be the most proper time to decide upon the course to be pursued. We ask it, as a favor, that our Democratic friends throughout the county, without reference to any by-gones, should consult together among themselves, between now and Court week, and that those who visit town on that occasion should post themselves up upon the wishes of their respective sections. We have had enough of heart-burnings. Let us now go only for what is best for the party and the county.

Europe.

In the absence of direct intelligence from Europe, for some days past, we have time to indulge in a few speculations upon the state of things in the East and West of that continent. At last, there is really War—at least, so it would seem; and, after all, we can hardly see the justice of some of the complaints made about the dilitariness of operations on the part of the Allies, when it is borne in mind that not more than five months have elapsed since the actual declaration of War, and that some portion even of that time has been a sort of disorganized diplomacy, rather than *bona fide* hostility. The array of the West against the East; the organization of a struggle which may be destined to solve the long-impending question of European predominance—these things cannot be done in a day. To baffle a diplomacy the most astute and far-reaching in modern history; to curb an ambition almost unbounded, and backed by physical resourses nearly incalculable, is not the work of a day, nor a week, nor a month, nor a year. It is no child's play, but requires deep and extensive combinations, of a character to cripple and embarrass, to destroy prestige, to lop off limbs, and incapacitate for offensive operations; as for actual conquest of the body of Russia, the experience of the great Napoleon stands forth as a warning, to guide all his successors, against so wild and fatal an attempt.

Nobody is simple enough to suppose that the present struggle is merely undertaken for the purpose of preventing Russia from becoming possessed of Constantinople, or even obtaining a foothold in the Turkish territories. A small auxilliary force, acting with the Turkish, would be sufficient for that, as events have shown, so far as the principalities are concerned. The real object is to stay the advance of Russia in any way—to guard against the effects of that control over the leading German powers which she is rapidly acquiring, and through which she might eventually aspire to the universal dominion of the European continent, to the manifest danger and loss of the powers composing the present anti-Russian alliance.

The combinations necessary for the attack of Russia, at those salient points which she has thrown out in token of menace and aggression upon her neighbors—the efforts required to combat her diplomacy, at the German Courts, have fully occupied the Summer; and, if the arrangements are properly made, we cannot but admit that they have been enough.—The next arrival will, perhaps, bring news of the attack upon Sebastopol, and of a footing in the Baltic, at the Aland Islands, with, it may be, other developements of the plans of the Campaign, for which the means have been concentrating during the Summer. How much nearer peace will be, it is hard to see. Unless Austrian manœuvreing can effect something during the forced cessation of operations in the Winter, the prospect is just as fair for a War of ten years as ten months, provided always that the Anglo-French alliance subsists that long.

As for the revolution—or semi-revolution—in Spain, those best enabled to form opinions upon the subject, seem to anticipate no permanent good from it. In the first place it did not go far enough. A people in arms might easily have enforced concessions, which the best disposed ministry cannot obtain from the Queen by fair means. The people having insisted upon having the leaders of the revolution in power will expect from them too much. Again, those leaders themselves are far from harmonious. Espartero and O'Donnell have met in the field as enemies, and Narveaz is at heart inimical to both. Criminations and recriminations must be the result. And further, all the members of the Government are military men marching into office sword in hand, as it were, which is no good omen of civil permanence. Besides all this, the whole fabric of administration in Spain is radically and thoroughly corrupt, and has corrupted the people while it has oppressed them. A complete revolution in the thoughts and habits of the people would be necessary to give efficiency to any mere revolution on the surface of affairs. The danger in Spain is always from the reaction which is sure to follow every popular demonstration. The great comfort is in knowing that things can't get much worse.

☞ Shortly after the result of the election in this County had been known, we, in the course of some remarks thereupon, made use of the following language:—"In New Hanover, the difficulty about the County elections, no doubt, prevented many from going out to the polls." We thought that nobody, acquainted with the state of affairs in this County, could have misunderstood the allusion—yet, it appears that we were mistaken in so thinking, as we notice that a correspondent of the last "Spirit of the Age," writing from "Topsail Sound," seems to suppose that the "difficulty," to which we alluded, had reference to the Temperance organization. Now, we never heard that Mr. Powers came out on any issue connected with that organization. We do not care to allude to personal feelings, which it is our wish and our duty to let sleep, but that such did exist in the County, everybody here knows, as, also, that some—indeed, several—throughout the County, would not vote for a part of the ticket, and, not feeling willing to go the regular ticket, did not visit the polls at all. If the correspondent of the "Age" is aware of any connection between the bringing out of Mr. Powers and the question of Prohibition, he is better informed than the Editors of this paper.

☞ The Angel Gabriel has been convicted, in Boston, for disturbing the peace, and fined $20 and costs. He was required, also, to give bail in $300 for his good behavior for six months.

CORN STALK.—We have received from Mr. John Fuller of Duplin county, a stalk of Corn measuring fifteen feet six inches, which is the largest we have seen this year.

The Clarendon Iron Works.

Yesterday afternoon, by invitation of Mr. H. M. Drane, Agent of the new Machine shop and Foundry, now being erected in the Southern portion of the town, we visited the location of the works in progress, which seems to be a good one, affording excellent facilities for business, either in or out of town. The space upon which the buildings are to be situated is 264 feet by 210 feet, having a passage 20 feet in width, leading down to the Company's wharf, which has a front of one hundred feet on the Cape Fear River. The building for the "Finishing," or machine shop proper, has already advanced to some height, and is being pushed forward with energy. It will be a handsome and substantial brick building of one hundred feet long by fifty feet wide, and forty feet high. The buildings for the Foundry, Boiler shops, Blacksmiths' shop, etc., will be on a similar scale, both as regards size and adaptation to the purposes for which they are designed, and arranged with reference to an easy means of communication between themselves, and an economical handling of work. They will be shortly commenced, and rapidly pushed forward to completion.

"The Clarendon Iron Works," is the name selected for this establishment, and the company by which it is being put up is composed of a number of gentlemen of capital and energy, residing here. We believe the object is to organize definitely under the general act of the Legislature, passed to encourage the investment of capital in mining, manufacturing and so forth.

The capital of the Company is ample, and the buildings are those of a first class establishment, into which hands and machinery will be put to meet all orders promptly and satisfactorily. It is proposed to build stationary engines of all sizes, condensing and non-condensing; circular, upright, and portable steam saw-mills complete; flour and grist mills; mining machinery; water-wheels; boilers, of all kinds and sizes; iron railing; bridge castings, and iron and brass castings of all kinds; steamboat engines; pumps; heavy and light forgings, etc., etc.; and, in time, to build locomotives, should the demand warrant. Of course, repairing of all sorts will be done. The Company hopes to get into operation by the middle of November.

We are sincerely rejoiced to perceive this spirited movement towards the introduction of manufacturing industry into Wilmington, with the three-fold effect of adding an important element to the growth of the place—of rendering North Carolina to that extent less dependent upon other States, and of raising up a body of home mechanics, it being the intention of the company to take apprentices in the various departments which go to make up a Machine Shop and Foundry—Machinists or "Finishers," Moulders, Pattern Makers, Boiler Makers and Blacksmiths, all of whom will be fully instructed in their respective trades; skilled labor of home growth has been and is the great want of the South, which more than all other causes has retarded her progress and development.

The favorable position of Wilmington for commerce is equally favorable for manufacturing, by affording facilities for obtaining supplies, and for exchanging the results of manufacturing industry for the products of agricultural labor. We are necessarily dependent upon the interior for breadstuffs, &c.; let us send them, in turn, manufactured articles. We have in the State—and shortly to be brought within easy access of Wilmington—the raw materials for nearly every branch of manufactures, and have also the same means for shipping the manufactures that we have for receiving the raw materials.

Our namesake, Wilmington, Delaware, is an example of the influence of manufactures upon the growth and prosperity of a town. With little or no commercial or other advantages, its advance in wealth and population has been both rapid and solid, chiefly due to the iron works established in and around it. We trust that the establishment of the "Clarendon Works" here may be the means of drawing the attention of capitalists more strongly in that direction, and of giving an impetus to a new branch of business mutually advantageous to the community and those engaged in it.

Summary of News.

A terrific tornado visited the city of Louisville, Ky., on Sunday last, the 27th inst. The Third Presbyterian church, on the corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets, was completely wrecked, and the entire building fell in, including the roof, rafters, and brick walls, crushing twenty of the congregation to death, and wounding seriously ten to twenty others. Fully one hundred other buildings in the city were unroofed and otherwise injured. The loss of property is estimated at $200,000. It is feared that other accidents to life may have occurred.

The extreme heat and long continued want of rain is severely felt at the North and North-west. Not only have the crops suffered, but the woods have been, and are still, afire, in different places, and to an alarming extent, especially in the State of Maine, as also in Canada West, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Ohio. There is scarcely a town within a range of fifty miles from the city of Bangor that has not suffered, more or less. The Millerites are enjoying a sort of melancholy rejoicing in the idea that the earth is getting dried up in preparation for the last grand burning.

Advices from the city of Mexico to the 17th inst., received by the Orizaba, at New Orleans, on the 25th inst., state that Count Roussett de Boulbon and other French officers recently arrested, had been sentenced to be shot on the 19th, so that if the sentence was not remitted they are dead by this time. In some portions of Mexico they have been suffering from extreme drought, as they have been in some portions of this country.

An election for a member of the Common Council, to supply a vacancy occasioned by death, was held in the first ward of Washington City, on the 28th inst., and resulted in the choice of Rev. Chas. A. Davis, "the friend of civil and religious liberty," who received 300 votes. Luther R. Smoot, the "Know-Nothing" candidate, received 293.

The yellow fever seems to be on the increase in New Orleans, the number of cases by that disease, for the week ending Aug. 20th, having been 118.—Since that time, the number of cases has been greater than before. The near approach of cooler weather encourages the hope that the disease will be checked before it has assumed the awful character of last year. In Savannah, Geo., there appears, so far, to be no abatement of the epidemic. The number of interments from the disease on Friday were 12, and on Saturday 8.

Mr. Rencher, of this State, is said to be lying dangerously ill, at Washington City.

The first bale of the new crop of Cotton was received in the Fayetteville market on Saturday last, from the plantation of General Alfred Dockery.

ROBESON'S POST OFFICE, N. C.—The "Robeson's Post Office" having been transferred from its former site, (the 18th inst.,) to Brinkley's depot, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and a Post Office called "Black Rock" instituted at its former site, it is proper to give notice thereof to prevent the misdirection of mail matter. Robeson's Post Office, although removed to Brinkley's depot, some eight miles south of its former site, is, nevertheless, yet called Robeson's.

A. J. SWINSON, P. M.

Robeson's P. O.

Brinkley Depot, N. C., Aug. 26, 1854.

THE MEMBER FROM PERQUIMANS.—John Parker Jordan, Esq., the Democratic member elect from Perquimans county, who has been claimed by those watchful guardians of North Carolina, the Whig papers of Norfolk, as pledged to vote for Mr. Badger for the Senate, comes out in Wednesday's Raleigh Standard with a letter, in which he says that the charge is *false*, and *without a shadow of proof*. Mr. Jordan called on Samuel Harrell, Esq., and on A. Smith Jordan, Esq., the gentlemen given as authority by the Norfolk Herald. Mr. Harrell informed him that the statement was without his authority or consent.—Mr. Jordan declared that the statement was false and wholly gratuitous. The whole thing amounts to this: that Smith A. Jordan, perhaps a relative of J. P. Jordan, remarked in conversation with Mr. Harrell, that if the Legislature should be Whig, and a Whig was to be sent to the United States Senate, J. P. Jordan would vote for Mr. Badger in preference to any other Whig. This mare's nest has no eggs!

Supreme Court.

The following gentleman have obtained license from the Supreme Court, now in session at Morganton, to practice Law in this State:

COUNTY COURT.

L. P. Waddell, Chatham county.
Robert H. Ward, Rockingham.
J. F. Gibson, Surry.
S. C. Bryson, Henderson
W. H. Spencer, Hyde.
J. O'Hanlon, Cumberland.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Leon F. Siler, Franklin, Macon county.
R. H Cannon, Buncombe.
Wm. Ducker, Henderson.
T. N. Crumpler, Rockford, Surry county,

RICHLANDS, Onslow county, N. C.,
Thursday, 24th August, 1854.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—

Gentleman:—I was so well pleased with an Address delivered by Mr. F. D. Koonce, at the exhibition of the students of Mr. L. G. Woodward, at Richland's Academy, July 21st, that I have procured a copy, and herewith send you for publication. The exhibition was the best we have witnessed since the School went into operation. This School is permanently established, and its prospect for an increased number of students for next Session is good.

Respectfully, J. H. FOY.

Address.

When I look around me, on the extraordinary concourse of visitors who have here assembled, I cannot but think that the anticipations of the public, as well as the expectations of our friends, have been somewhat excited, and I shall endeavor to entertain them, in my Address, as well as I am able; but the few homely truths, which I desire to impress on your memory and the memory of the youth, will not, indeed, be more intelligibly illustrated by my efforts—notwithstanding, I do not despair that, being presented in their clearest light, and urged with the earnestness and sincerity of friendship, they may win their way to your generous and impartial approbation.

Every man is, to a certain extent, "the maker of his own fortune," the author of his own greatness or insignificance, happiness or misery; therefore, I intend, in this Address, to demonstrate to you the importance of closely applying yourselves to the formation of a good character, and the necessity of commencing, early in life, to give serious attention to your moral deportment. As soon as you have arrived at the age of discretion, and are capable of exercising due reflection, you can hardly fail to observe that there *is* a right and a wrong in all human actions; you see that they who are, by lineage, blessed with the same advantages of fortune, are not all equally successful in their career through life. While some of them, by wise and steady conduct, attain distinction in the world, and pass their days with comfort and honor, others, of the same class, by despicable and wanton behavior, forget the benefits of their birth, involve themselves in much misery, cause disgrace to be brought on their friends, and end by being an encumbrance on society. Speedily, then, may you know that it is *not* on the external conditions, in which you may discover yourselves placed, but on the part which you are destined to perform, that your welfare or happiness, honor or infamy depends. Now, when you are just beginning to execute that part, what can be of greater consequence than to regulate your manner of deportment, with the most serious attention, before you have yet committed any fatal or irreparable errors? If, instead of exerting reflection for this inestimable purpose, you abandon yourselves, at so critical a period, to sloth and pleasures—if you refuse to listen to any counsellor but humor, or to attend to any pursuit except that of amusement—if you suffer yourselves to float vague and careless on the tide of life, ready to receive any direction which the current of fashion may happen to give you, what can you expect will be the result from such beginnings? While so many around you are experiencing the sad effects of a similar indiscretion, what assurance have you that the same consequences will not also extend to yourselves? Shall you attain success without that preparation, and eschew dangers without that precaution, which are required of others? Shall good fortune grow up to you of its own accord, and importune your acceptance, when, to the rest of mankind, it is the reward of a long cultivation, and the acquisit on of incessant labor and continual care? Deceive not yourselves with such arrogant hopes. Whatever may be your station, Providence will not, for your sake, revoke its established order The Author of your existence hath enjoined you to "take heed to your ways; to ponder the paths of your feet; to remember your Creator in the days of your youth." He hath decreed that "they only who seek after wisdom shall find it; that fools shall be afflicted because of their transgressions; that whosoever refuseth instruction shall destroy his own soul."

By hearkening to these admonitions, and tempering the vivacity of youth with a proper mixture of serious thoughts, you may secure cheerfulness for the rest of life; but if, at the present time, you deliver yourselves to giddiness and vanity; you lay the foundation of lasting heaviness of heart. "When you look forward to those plans of life, which either your circumstances have suggested or your friends have proposed, you will not hesitate to acknowledge, that in order to pursue them with advantage, some previous discipline is requisite." Be assured, that whatever is to be your profession, no education is more necessary to your success than the acquirement of a good disposition and virtuous habits. This is the universal preparation for every character and every station in life. "As wicked as the world is, respect is always paid to virtue. In the usual course of human affairs, it will be found that a plain understanding, joined with acknowledged moral worth, contributes more to prosperity than the brightest parts without probity and honor." Whether science, or business, or public life be your aim, virtue still enters for a principal share into all the great departments of society. It is connected with eminence in every liberal art, with reputation in every branch of fair and useful business, with distinction in every public station—The vigor which it gives to the mind, the weight which it adds to the character, the generous sentiments which it breathes, the undaunted spirit which it inspires, the ardor of diligence which it quickens, the freedom which it procures from pernicious and dishonorable avocations, are the foundations of all that is highly honorable or greatly successful among men.

"It is ever to be kept in mind that a good name is, in all cases, the fruit of personal exertion. It is not inherited from parents, it is not created by external advantages, it is no necessary appendage of birth or wealth, of talents or rank, but the result of one's own endeavors, the fruit and reward of good principles, manifested in a course of honorable and virtuous action." This is the more important to be remarked, because it shows that the acquisition of a good character, whatever chance to be your external circumstances, is entirely within your own ability. No young man, however *humble* his birth, or obscure his condition, is excluded from this inestimable boon. He has only to fix his eye upon the prize and press towards it with a firm resolution, and it is his.—To the formation of a good character, it may be of great importance to you to be reminded that in order to attain the desired object, that your aim in life *be elevated*. To this course, probably, more than any other, is to be attributed the difference which appears in the characters of men. Some begin in life with an object constantly in view, and they attain it; while others live without plan, and, in every attempt, are easily discouraged, and hence fail of their intention, no matter how good. Therefore, you must resolve, and always persevere, until the prize for which you have contended is within your reach. Resolution, combined with perseverance, is omnipotent. Determine that you *will* be something, and the task is partially accomplished. Aim at excellence, and it is attained. This is the great secret of effort and eminence. "By whatever means you may at first attract the attentions, you can ever hold the esteem and secure the hearts of others, only by the accomplishments of the mind and amiable dispositions." These are the qualities whose influence will last when the lustre of all that once sparkled and dazzled has passed away. Let not, then, the season of youth be barren of improvements so essential to your future felicity and honor. Now is the seed-time of life, and according to "what you sow you shall reap." Your character is now of your own forming. Your fate is, in some measure, placed into your own hands. I entreat you, then, to consider the employment of this important period as the highest trust which will ever be committed to your care, and as, in a great degree, decisive of your future welfare, success and integrity.

For the Journal.

Plank Road Meeting in Whiteville.

At a meeting of the citizens of Columbus county, at the Court House in Whiteville, on Saturday, the 26th of August, 1854, for the purpose of considering the propriety of building a Plank Road from Whiteville to Conwayboro', S. C.—

On motion of Calvin Haynes, Esq., Col. Josiah Maultsby was called to the Chair, and J. W. Owen and Thomas S. Vail appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being explained, on motion of Col. Alfred Smith, the gentlemen present from Brunswick county and South Carolina were invited to take seats in the meeting and participate in its deliberations.

Mr. Monroe, of South Carolina, being called for, made a soul-stirring speech, setting forth the advantages the contemplated road would confer upon the community.

Col. Alfred Smith addressed the meeting at some length urging the necessity of taking the necessary steps in building said road.

Mr. John Meares, being called upon, made a few very appropriate remarks.

Mr. Hooper, of Brunswick county, being called upon, asked the meeting to take into consideration the propriety of building a plank road from Whiteville depot to Shallotte.

On motion of Col. Alfred Smith, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that it is expected to build a plank road from Conwayboro' to Whiteville, either to the first named place directly, or in case there is one built from Fair Bluff to Conwayboro, then, in that contingency, to connect with that at some convenient point.

2. Resolved that the chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delegates, to attend a meeting to be held in Conwayboro' on the first Monday in September next, authorised to carry into execution the above resolution.

The Chairman appointed the following delegates, to wit:

Calvin Haynes, T. S. Memory, Alfred Smith, M. Powell, W. M. Baldwin, K. C. Chisholm, Volantine Richardson, Glasgow Pridgen, J. H. Sommersett, Jas. Hinson, W. Richardson, John Mears, W. Frink, F. George, John A. Maultsby, Jas. Smith, Allen Inman, F. K. Howell, Edmund A. Sauls, and J. W. Edwards.

On motion of Mr. Beatty, the Chairman was also added to the delegation.

On motion of Col. W. M. Baldwin, the Secretaries were added.

On motion of Col. A. Smith, A. J. Jones was also added to the Delegation.

On motion of Col. Alfred Smith, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be sent to the Wilmington papers, with a request that they publish the same.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOSIAH MAULTSBY, Ch'm'n.

J. W. OWEN, THOS. S. VAIL, } Secretaries.

Appalling Fires in the Northern Woods.

SARATOGA, New York, August 26.—From Rouse's Point north for twenty miles, there are fires in many places; and from Chazy, nine miles west of Rouse's Point, to Malone, the entire country is threatened with the flames, which are spreading rapidly. The passengers from Montreal were detained on Wednesday night at Rouse's Point, by the non-arrival of the steamer Canada from Whitehall, which could not leave in consequence of the dense smoke from the burning forests. Yesterday, at Crown Point, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the atmosphere was so clouded by smoke as to totally eclipse the sun at times, giving it a lurid appearance when seen, until sunset.

Five miles back from the lake at Crown Point, the saw mills, with wood and lumber, belonging to Hammond & Co., have been totally destroyed by the fire spreading from the forests. Their loss is estimated at $50,000.

A passenger states that at the sources of the Hudson, the forests were burning for fifteen miles around. When we reached Whitehall, the side of the mountain in that vicinity was in a perfect blaze. The appearance was sublime, but the air was hot to suffocation. The lake was literally covered with burned leaves, wafted thither by the wind, and the air thoroughly penetrated with heat, smoke and ashes.

Fire in the Woods.

BUFFALO, Aug. 28.—The drought continues here and at Bangor. The fire in the woods is making awful ravages. The pine woods near Linden, Canada, threaten the destruction of that city. The smoke is so dense that the Great Western Rail Road trains have discontinued running.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—Dates from Mexico to the 17th instant have been received. Count Boulbon and other French officers had recently arrived. Those who had taken part in the rebellion were sentenced to be shot. On the 17th there was another government victory reported. Nothing has been heard from Alvarez. There was a general failure of crops, and great fears entertained of a famine.

Advices from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland state, that the catch of fish upon the Labrador coast has been very abundant. The Liverpool (N. S.) Transcript reports that nearly all the Labrador fisherman belonging to La Havre have arrived home with full fares.

THE LOPEZ FILLIBUSTERS.—It is stated that a gentleman is now in Washington from New Orleans to get the appointment of a special agent to Madrid—His object is to solicit the Queen to permit him to remove to New Orleans the remains of fifty Lopez Fillibusters, who were interred at Havana.

The Patterson N. Y. Intelligencer gives a curious incident of the late thunder storm. A little girl was standing at a window before which was a young maple tree. After a brilliant flash, a complete image of the tree was found imprinted on her body. This is not the first instance of the kind; but it is a singular phenomenon.

THE NEWSPAPER.—In promotion of so desirable an object as the union of the intellectual with the useful, the newspaper is an important auxiliary. It is more. It is typical of the community in which it circulates and is encouraged. It tells its character, as well as its condition; its tastes, as well as its necessities; the moral, as well as the physical, stamina of population and soil. It is the map whereon are traced our tendencies and destinies—the chart to direct the traveller and settler to safe and pleasant harborage, or to divert them from the shoals and quicksands of social degradation. At home, it brings to our firesides, it imparts to our household, it impresses on our children, its sentiment of propriety or its tone of contamination. Abroad, it is regarded as our oracle, and speaks volumes for or against us. In its business features may be discerned the indications of our prosperity or otherwise in a wordly sense; but in its general complexion will be discovered our moral and spiritual healthfulness or disease. It is the portraiture of our imperfections, as well as the chronicler of our advancement.—*National Intelligencer*.

THE CORN CROP AND THE DROUGT.—The New York Journal of Commerce, alluding to the Corn crop, says:

"Our own opinion is, that the damage to the crop, although severe, has been greatly exaggerated.—There is no crop in this country which bears dry weather as well as corn, and a hot, dry summer is necessary, in many varieties of soil, for the security of the yield. Those who hoard for famine rates will probably find themselves disappointed, while those who sell at prices which will pay them for a partial crop far better than the average price for a full yield, will find themselves gainers in the long run."

The Louisville Courier of the 20th, says:

"In conversation with a farmer in this country, and an observant gentleman of Clark county, Indiana, the former informed us that he would make 70 bushels of corn to the acre, and in Clark the yield would average 30 bushels to the acre. If these statements are correct, it would seem to indicate that the corn crop will not be as deficient as supposed, particularly in the vicinity of the Ohio river. A few weeks will determine the matter."

It is said the crops are abundant in Lombardy, the Venetian Territory; Sardinia, Tuscany, the Papal States and Naples. Wheat which in Lombardy was, a few weeks since, at 75 livres, has fallen to 40. The crops are also very abundant in Dalmatia.

Extraordinary Series of Calamities—Strange Life of a Homicide.

Unfortunately Born—Bitten by Snakes—Nearly killed by a Panther—Persecution in Love—Involved in Broils—Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

A writer in the Thomaston Watchman gives the following singular biography of James Hightower, recently convicted of manslaughter in that county. Three years in a dungeon, it seems, is nothing to what he has endured:

"About twenty one years ago a young lady of this section of country, belonging to a respectable family, became the victim of a vile seducer; the fruit was a boy who is the subject of our narrative. His mother, as is the case usually with those of her sex who are unfortunate, married a man of low breeding and in adverse circumstances, consequently her son was destined to receive but a limited share of education or moral training. At a tender age his character was peculiar, and in some respects very extraordinary. When only seven years old he was attending a sugarcane mill; by some means his left arm and hand were crushed, by which accident he forever lost the use of his hand.

At the age of ten he was bitten by a rattle-snake; being nearly alone on the place, he had to call to his aid all the presence of mind of which he was master. Fortunately, he used the proper antidote; and thereby saved his life. In the short space of a few months he was again bitten by one of the same species of reptiles; by pursuing the same course as heretofore, he was again rescued from the jaws of death.

Between the age of twelve and fourteen he made several attempts to take the life of his step-father, which shows that he would not be imposed on.—About that age he also snapped, several times, a loaded musket at a neighbor. When fourteen years old he was knocked down by lightning, and did not recover for some time. At the age of sixteen, he was attacked, while hunting in the woods, by a very large panther. The panther soon bore him down—he exhibited great presence of mind by feigning death. The panther then carried him into the swamp, covered him up with sticks and grass, after which he took his leave in search of more prey. Our hero, after the panther's departure, arose and made his escape home. He was badly torn—two of his jaw-teeth were bitten out, and many wounds were inflicted.

But he was not thus to die, for he very soon recovered, and very soon after his recovery gave his step-father a severe whipping and left him. Excepting another slight shock by lightning, his path was smoothe until nineteen, when he became enamored of a young lady; though figuring in a higher sphere, his superior in intellect and family, yet she was smitten by the boy of misfortune, and resolved to marry him, notwithstanding the opposition of her relatives, who made severe threats against our hero. But what cared he, who had successfully battled against rattlesnakes, panthers, and even the powers of heaven, for the threats of man. Nothing daunted, he continued to urge his claims; after finding all his efforts for a compromise unavailing, he commenced a determined course. He procured his license, placed a magistrate at a conspicuous point in the woods, and proceeded himself on foot to the house that sheltered her whom he loved—secretly forced the door of her chamber, and conducted her about five miles through the woods to the place of rendezvous.

Before arriving at the place upon which the hymeneal altar had been temperarily erected, illuminated by the blaze of lightwood knots and the pale rays of the moon, our hero fell into his former path of bad luck, for he was bitten by a moccasion snake; but he was too well used to snake bites to suffer that occurrence to retard his progress at such a momentous crisis, and like a brave and undaunted boy, pursued his course, and in accordance with his anticipations was lawfully married about twelve or one o'clock at night. His moccasin bite did not long keep him in bed, for he then possessed a nurse of unceasing attention. After his final recovery, he carried his wife to the home which he had provided for her, hoping that his cup of misfortune was then full, and that he would enjoy that bliss attending a married life.

But he was not destined long to enjoy that repose which he so much sought. He soon became entangled in a quarrel with one Mr. Wheeler,—the result was: Wheeler was killed, and our hero, after a regular trial in a court of justice, was convicted of manslaughter, and now, at the age of twenty, has gone, leaving his wife, his anticipated babe and his sweet home, to the penitentiary, there to be incarcerated within its dismall walls for the space of three years, which to him must seem long, long. Who can contemplate his past life and not say, Surely he is the child of misfortune. Have his misfortunes ended? Alas! who can tell! That fact is yet concealed by the dark curtain of futurity.

The Chinese Fight in California.

We have received several accounts of the recent battle among the Chinese in Trinity county, California. It appears that the parties met in all their accustomed modes of warfare—their banners, shields, lances and helmets, the same as used in their wars at home. They were designated as the small and large party—the former consisting of 140 men, and the latter of about 400. The conflict was short but destructive. The small party were victorious, killing eight of the larger party and driving them from the ground, and capturing their flag as a trophy of victory; while the small party had but two killed.—One white man, who had gone in for fun, was killed. The Weaversville correspondent of the *Yreka Herald* says:

The contest grew out of a dispute about a small gambling debt, the controversy ending in a personal encounter, which aroused a sectional and political difficulty for a long time existing among them in their Oriental home. The two parties were very unequally divided on the occasion, one party numbering over four hundred the other less than one hundred and twenty; the smaller party being much more dangerous than the larger one and most anxious for the fray. Some of the citizens promised the lesser party a fair show in the fight, and sided with them on account of their inferiority of numbers.—The two parties were stationed on opposite sides of a ravine, where there was much good generalship shown by both parties. The larger party attempted to outflank the smaller one, which they were deterred from doing by the citizens, who manifested a great desire for fair play. The small party kept in close column, bravely daring their numerous enemies to make the charge, as it had been agreed to be a hand to-hand conflict. Not succeeding in their inducements, the smaller party made the charge across the ravine, with a terrible bravery and blood-thirsty ferocity, killing and wounding, as before stated. They fought with spears and large forks, made for the purpose. The greatest utility of the fork was manifested in only one instance, in pinning a man to the ground, and leaving him there in agonizing death. The charge lasted about three minutes, resulting in the entire route of the large party, they being, undoubtedly, intimidated by the citizens firing pistols and throwing stones among them. All who witnessed the charge agree that it was of the most desperate character. Many veterans of the Mexican war were present as spectators, and all agree that a more brilliant or successful a charge never was made by our troops during the war.

ARREST OF CAPT. HOLLINS.—The arrest of Capt. Hollins at New York is announced on the suit of Calvin Durand, one of the sufferers by the destruction of Greytown. The order of the arrest was granted by Judge Oakley, of the Supreme Court. The damages are laid at $14,000. The amount of bail given by Capt. Hollins was *twenty thousand dollars*. His sureties were Hon. Heman J. Redfield, Collector of the Port; John J. Cisco, Sub-Treasurer; and J. Romeyn Broadhead, Naval Officer. The arrest was made just as the Captain was leaving for Boston. After bail had been rendered, he prosecuted his journey thither. As Capt. Hollins was engaged in the fulfilment of the orders of the goverment when he destroyed Greytown, we cannot see how he can be held responsible in a civil suit. The arrest is probably designed to draw from the government an official avowal that Capt. Hollins acted entirely under its directions in the matter of which complaint is made.

Letters from San Juan report renewed threats of vengeance against the American Transit Company. Lieut. A. D. Jolley, of the British schooner Bermuda, in the absence of any proper authority, has appointed the two worst ruffians of the place to the officers of commandant and constable. Martin, the ringleader in previous outrages, has the former, and the negro Lane, who led the band of Jamaica negros to the American consulate, has received the latter office, and there promises to arise a colony of the worst desperadoes at the instigation of this pompous schooner master. The place is said to be rapidly being rebuileded.

The Anglo-French Armies before Sebastopol.

It is a rare spectacle to see France and England—the lion of the one, and the eagles of the other—united in the same cause, upon almost the same fields where, for hundred of years, down to periods within the memory of our youngest men, their fearful feuds have led to unexampled slaughter and devastation. At this moment the two leading powers in Europe, whether in military or natural resources, have thrown into the Baltic and Black seas two of the finest fleets that have ever been launched upon the ocean—nay, the two finest and best-appointed armaments that have ever sailed on the errand of war. To their immense naval marine they add a land force of commensurate superiority and magnitude. It is estimated that the English and French army, which can be landed upon that point of the Crimea upon which the formidable and (heretofore regarded) impregnable fortress stands, will be equal to about 80,000 men. Admiral Napier commands the storming fleet; Marshal St. Arnaud, a French general of distinction, will command the land forces. The day fixed for this great event was the 29th of July last, and we should have news of the affair by the next steamer from Liverpool, or by the steamer after that. It will be recollected that Admirals Napier, Chads, and Plumridge have distinctly stated that Sebastopol cannot be taken by the fleet alone; that unless assisted by a land movement at the same time, the ships would be blown out of water. In their eyes, the fortress was nearly up to the popular idea of its power and its resources.

Holt's British Army and Navy Despatch says of the proposed assault by land upon Sebastopol:

"The southwestern promontory of the Crimea, on which Sebastapol stands, undoubtedly combines many of the conditions favorable to such an attack.—Between the port of Sebastopol and Cape Chersonese, within a distance of about seven miles, there are no less than three inlets or harbors—the bay of Streletska, the bay of Peschana, and the bay of Kameesch—which are not fortified on the land, and are more or less accessible to vessels-of-war. To the South of Cape Chersonese the shore below the Monastery of St. George might be eligible, and then the deep haven of Balaklava would be a most important position for us to obtain and hold in our possession. Some such port must, of course, form the base of operations in the peninsula, and the very first measures of the allied generals would be to secure and fortify a place of depot affording them safe communication with the fleet. A glance at the map will show that if such a position can be found, Sebastapol may be attacked in the rear with remarkable facility. We may here observe that until about two years ago, Sebastapol was scarcely fortified at all on the land side, and was commanded by hills adjacent to the town. Since 1852, a regular wall has been erected from the citadel to the quarantine harbor, about two miles in length; but it is probable that this wall is still unsupported by the outworks required to give it strength and solidity, and the heights outside these lines still give the besieging army a formidable advantage of position."

There is a political reason withal that urges the British and French forces *to do something*. Austria is in the field, as wily and as intriguing as ever; and her position is that of an armed neutral more than a ready alley. She turns to the Turks who complain of her tardiness and indifference, and says: "What have France and England effected? *You*, the Turks, have done the fighting—have beaten the Bear—and Anglo-France stand by hugging each other over your success, with a monster fleet and 40,000 soldiers, each doing nothing but applauding your sacrifice of blood and treasure. Let them strike a bold blow, and we shall see." In England, too, the delay of the war movements in the Baltic and the Black sea, on the part of French and English allies, occasions the deepest and most ominous murmurings; while it is not probable that France, with her complaining masses, and the elements of revolution always rife in her midst, can be expected to remain quiescent when there is so good a chance for censure. Hence, not only to make Austria throw her forces into the scale but to save themselves at home and before the world, this most trying operation of taking Sebastopol has been committed to the new lovers of France and England. How far the Emperor Nicholas is prepared, we are not able to show; but if he lose this trick, the destinies of generations must be changed for better or for worse.—*Wash. Union*.

Wheat.

For the week, ending August 8th, the weather in England had been unpropitious for the out-standing crops, and as a consequence much anxiety was manifest, with a disposition to purchase. In some cases a rise of 4s. a 5s. was effected. It is understood that the harvests cannot, in any event, be over an average, and the anxiety with which a deficient yield is dreaded may be illustrated in the fact of the estimate of the Messrs. Sturge, that the stock of old Wheat in the hands of farmers is now much less than in any period since 1847, and probably *five millions* of quarters short of what it was immediately before the last harvest, and the quantity of Foreign Wheat held in the United Kingdom, (chiefly in London,) including that on the passage, may amount to *two millions* of quarters, or one-third to one-half less than in 1853. That is to say the quantities are now 4,000,000 quarters against 10,000,000 quarters last year.—Inasmuch as that England has imported 6¼ million quarters, it follows that her consumption has been 12¼ million or 100,000,000 bushels more than her production, and the prices remained at 69s. per quarter. It is stated that France will have, on the whole, an average, of which, however, many dealers entertain grave doubts. The crops of Italy are good, but those of the North of Europe are yet in doubt; and the crops of Spain is good. In ordinary years, such for instance as 1852, Russia, North and South, has supplied one-fifth of the English importations that supply, at least, will be cut off; and that which Egypt may have to spare will probably be wanted for the allied armies.

Under these circumstances it cannot be inferred that with the best results to the British harvests, the year 1854–'5 will be one of low prices. At the present moment prices are higher in the United States than in England, an unusual circumstance at the close of an active year. It has occurred this year through the influence of early sales in the winter, supplied by means of railroads while the foreign prices were at the highest. In some former years it has happened that Flour has been held by bank means continually above shipping rates, until the market broke here on the opening of navigation—This year the whole surplus went out of the country at high rates, leaving a supply for home demand so deficient as to sustain the rates after the fall abroad. The farmers have thus got full rates for the whole crop; and there is every prospect that the whole of the growing crop will sell equally well.

U. S. Economist.

Intolerance of the Know-Nothings.

The Cincinnati Enquirer publishes the following example of the intolerent spirit of the new secret organization, which would proscribe all foreigners and sons of foreigners, and bring about a

From the Milledgeville (Ga.) Federal Union.

Watchman, What of the Night?

For a long time the prophets and wise men of whiggery have been predicting that there was a good time just ahead, when all the enemies of Frank Pierce and the democracy should rejoice—when shame and confusion should cover the President and his cabinet like a black mantle—when the good old times of Galphinism Gardinerism, and Tom Corwinism should be revived, and a whig cabinet should again distribute the money of the treasury among themselves and their relations with none to moles or to make them afraid. By many a hungry expectant, no doubt, this return of good old whig times is anxiously waited for; by many good patriotic men they are expected with fear and trembling. We believe each party may dismiss their fears and hopes for the present. The President and his cabinet stand firm in the confidence of the people, and the time for the restoration of whiggery, Tom Corwin, and Galphinism is not yet. It is amusing how often these whig seers are mistaken in the signs of the times. For a long time they endeavored to alarm the country with rumors of fillibustering expeditions, and was produced by the reckles progressive policy of democracy. These have all failed, and the opposition have been thrown upon their other resources.

At the North the progressive policy of the slave power is now the phantom with which they expect to frighten the people, but this phantom will vanish before the light of reason and experience, and expose the demagogues that raised it to contempt and ridicule. At the south the whigs are sorely puzzled to find anything with which they can blame the administration. They admit that the support that the President and the northern democrats gave to the Kansas and Nebraska bill saved that important measure from defeat, but yet they fear that they supported it from improper motives; but what these motives were, unless they were patriotism and a respect for the constitution, no one can discover; yet many southern whigs admit that they love and respect the northern whigs that voted against the South more than they do the northern democrats who voted for us. This confession shows the true feeling of many southern whigs towards the President. They hate him without a cause, and they hate him all the more because he will not give them any excuse for hating him. But we do not believe that this feeling is general among all the whigs of the South. Many of them admit that the President has done well, and like true patriots will give him their support. The recent election in North Carolina shows that thousands of southern whigs will hereafter support the President and his administration, and although northern whigs, abolitionists, free-soilers, and know-nothings may combine against the President, the people—the real honest and patriotic masses of the country—will triumphantly sustain him.

Barnum's Autobiography.

The Prince of Showmen, and of Humbugs, is publishing the story of his life. The Bridgeport Standard, of the 16th instant, published the first instalment, which is an account of his first visit to New York. After detailing a number of adventures, he gives the following, which shows the avidity with which he devoured molasses candy:

It did. I was perfectly taught in a single lesson. I went up stairs and deposited the balance of the torpedoes with my gun. I ate no dinner that day. My dignity had been insulted, and my appetite vanished. I was humble. I felt forlorn and forsaken. I had one resource. It was the toy shop. I visited it again, bought a watch, a breast pin and a top. I was still a rich man—I had eleven cents left. I went to bed and dreamed of all my possessions.—The next morning, as soon as I had swallowed my breakfast, I visited the toy shop again, to "look around." I discovered many new things which had escaped my attention the day previous. Presently I saw a beautiful knife with two blades, besides a gimlet and a corkscrew! This was a novelty. The most useful article in existence—beyond all doubt I must possess it.

My father would be delighted, for it was a carpenter shop in miniature, and was too valuable an article to leave behand me. Wouldn't old Bethel be astonished? But what was the price of this combination of all that was useful and ornamental? Only thirty-one cents. Alas, I had only eleven. I found, to my astonishment, that my funds were exhausted. But have the knife I must, so I proposed to my good friend, the shop woman, that she should receive back the top and breastpin at a slight deduction from what I had paid her the day previous, and then taking my eleven cents, should let me have the knife. The kind creature consented, and thus I made my first "swop," and got the knife. Presently, I discovered some molasses candy. It was whiter and nicer than any I had ever seen before. I must have some, so I asked the lady to take back the watch at a slight discount and let me have the worth of it in molasses candy. She did so and I found it delicious. I had never tasted anything so nice before. Before night I had resigned my gun into her possession and devoured its value in molasses candy.

The next morning I swollowed all my torpedoes in the same shape, and in the course of the day even my knife followed in the sweet footseps of its illustrious predecessors. Molasses candy was the rock on which I split. My money was all gone—my notions all swopped for it, and yet, like Oliver Twist, "I cried out for more." The good woman had a boy of about my size. I had no particular use for my two pocket handkerchiefs. Her boy could use them, and I gladly accepted her proposal to tade them for four sticks of molasses candy. I had an extra pair of stockink which I was sure I should never need, and they went for five more rolls of molasses candy! When thus divested of all I possessed, I became resigned to my fate, and began to turn my attention to some other source of excitement.

THE YACHT FLEET OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The 11 principal yacht clubs of Great Britain, says the New York Spirit of the times, comprise 621 beautiful vessels, and employ some 4,400 of the finest seamen in the world. These yachts possess an aggregate tonnage of 29,250, and carry 1870 guns. The guns are principally of brass, from two to nine pounders. All the yachts are provided, also, with small arms of every description, and the crews, in most cases, are instructed in the use of them. The cost of the elegant amusement of yachting is of course enormous. The instrinsic value of the vessel alone is three quarters of a million of pounds. The annual amount of wages paid to the seamen exceeds £120,000, and the amount of outlay in provisions, clothing and innumerable luxuries, is almost beyond the reach of credibility.

According to a correspondent of the London Times, there were some stormy scenes within the Palace at Madrid during the revolution, and but for the King, who appears to have acted with a degree of determination that might hardly have been expected from him, the Queen would have left Madrid. The Rainzaries did all in their power to accomplish this, and on two occasions were near succeeding. M. Turgot is said strongly to have advised the Queen on no account to leave her capital. The Queen mother wished to take her to La Granja, although her own recollections of that place might have taught her that it is no safe refuge from the torrent of revolution. It is said that the King was so exasperated as to draw his sword on the Duke de Rainzares, who forthwith beat a retreat. Another on dit is, that during a stormy discussion as to whether or no Espartero's conditions should be accepted, the dowager Queen, who was violently opposed to their acceptance, forgot herself so far as to strike her daughter.

A SHORT ROMANCE.—The following romantic incidenti is said to have occurred a few years before the Russian conquest of Armenia. The Sidar fell violently in love with a beautiful Armenian maiden, and demanded her from her parents. Their supplications and those of the girl herself were unavailing; for, although she had a lover, she was not formally betrothed; she was consequently carried off to the harem. During the night her lover entered the palace gardens, and in a low voice commenced singing beneath the windows of the harem, in the hope that she would hear him. Soon a window was open and some one leaped out. Fearing that his singing had betrayed him, he fled; but as he heard nothing more, he crept back, and found his beloved caught in the branches of a tree, which had broken her descent to the ground. He helped her down, and they prepared for flight, but being overheard, they were pursued and caught, and in the morning they were brought before the Sidar. When the latter had heard the circumstances of the case, he exclaimed, "I see that in the sight of God you were already betrothed.—Lovers so true should never be parted. Live happily together, and God be with you!"—*Baron Von Haxhausen's Sketches.*

Before you committ suicide take a cold bath.—What people term despair is very often dirt.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—The Gazette Hebdomadaire de Medicine et de Chirurgerie gives an account of some experiments equally important in a practical as in a theoretical point of view, and from which it results that air passes through cotton no longer produces either fermentation or putrefaction. The journal describes as follows the plan of proceeding of two German savans, who have made these experiments. The apparatus made use of is simply composed of a glass globe, hermetically closed by a cork covered with wax, and provided with two tubes, one of which is in communication with one of the extremities of the filterer, which is itself terminated by a small tube at right angles. The second tube serves as an aspirator; it goes down almost to the bottom of the globe, and communicates hermetically with a gasometer. The globe contains the fermentable substance. When it has been ascertained that the joints are perfectly closed, the globe is placed in a vessel containing boiling water, where it is kept until the different tubes of communication have become hot, after which a second examination takes place to see that every part remains hermetically close, and then the cock of the aspirator is placed in such a manner that the water runs drop by drop. A first experiment was made on muscular meat, with water added, and in order to make a proper comparison, there was placed near the apparatus, a second globe containing the same kind of meat, and communicating freely with the atmospheric air. At the end of a fortnight the matter contained in the second globe was in a complete state of putrefaction, while that in the globe which only received the filtered air was not at all changed, and when, at the end of twenty-three days, the apparatus was opened, the meat was just as it was on the first day. From these experiments it results that meat recently boiled, and fresh broth, may be kept thus good for several weeks.

THE DROUGHT AND WHISKEY.—On the subject of the drought and the melancholy use and waste of grain in the manufacture of whiskey, a Northern contemporary remarks:

We shall probably have rain soon, but to little purpose. It will be too late for corn; too late for potatoes; too late for garden vegetables; too late for buckwheat. It will help turnips, where there are any, be useful to cabbage, and may give us a late and scanty supply of Fall Feed; but cannot insure us a tolerable product of butter and cheese; and cannot give us more than half a crop of corn, nor even a large yield of potatoes. In spite of the bounteous harvest in Wisconsin and part of Iowa, in Texas and most of the cotton growing regions, and of the moderate yield in Southern Ohio, Northern Indiana and Northern Illinois, we shall have the shortest crop of Indian corn grown in the country this century, with two exceptions. The first was that of 1816, caused by the extraordinary cold of the entire season—for there was snow in June nearly all over New England, and frost in every month of the year; the second was that of 1836, produced by wet, cold and backward spring.

We estimate the total corn crop of the United States for this year at less than two-thirds of an average, or not above fifteen bushels per acre.

In the face of this heavy visitation—of Providence, as many will say, though it might be more instructive to call it a visitation of improvidence, brought upon us by our wretched system of semi-barbarian cultivation, without half plowing our soils, just about half tilling, and not at all draining or irritating them—the distillers are still devouring something like one million bushels of grain per day, converting the staff of life into a deadly and crime-exciting poison. Dear as food now is, it is likely to be dearer, while millions' worth per week is transformed into the most demoniac and mischief-making fluid that ever insulted the bounty of Heaven. But for this, we should even yet have bread enough and to spare, and might pay Europe promptly for all the imports we actually need.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND THE GREYTOWN AFFAIR.—The English papers have begun to criticise the bombardment of Greytown. The London Times, of August 9th, says:—

Greytown is not a British possession; if it had been, measures would have been taken to repel so wanton and barbarous an attack; but we have at this time no further interest in the place than that which results from the commercial undertakings in which British subjects may be engaged there. It is impossible, however, to lose sight of the fact, which stands recorded in solemn treaty, that Great Britain waived and relinquished her rights to the protectorate of the Mosquito coast and of Greytown, its principal trading station, on the express stipulation with the United States that they would, in conjunction with ourselves, "guarantee the neutrality and security of the passage."

The Times goes on to say that this stipulation has been violated on the part of the United States by the destruction of Greytown, and that the conduct of Captain Hollins "is a contempt of the authority of his own government, and a gross breach of faith to every nation which may have mercantile transactions carried on across the Isthmus of Nicaragua"

The London News, on this subject, remarks:

The United States have shown in this, as they did in the Koszta affair, and in other instances, that the rights of the American nation and of American citizens shall not suffer for want of vigor on the part of the American executive. All we have to do is to take care that out of this Greytown affair our government do not contrive to stir up ill blood between ourselves and the Americans.

ENGLISH COPYRIGHT LAW.—The New York Times thus notices a decision recently rendered in the English House of Lords, which, it will be observed is of great importance to American authors and publishers:

"A very important decision has been recently rendered in the English House of Lords in a question of copyright. Bellini, the musical composer, while living at Milan, and of course an alien at the time, assigned a copyright in a musical composition of his—a *cavatina* from the opera of 'Sonnambula'—to one Ricords. Ricords subsequently went to England, and there assigned it to Mr. Boosey, and English music-dealer. Boosey then published the music in England, taking the ordinary step to obtain a copyright there. The piece at the time of its publication by Busey had never been published, either in England or elsewhere. Mr. Jefferys, another English music-dealer, subsequently published the same piece of music; and an action was brought by Boosey against him for an infringement of copyright. Upon the trial in the Court or Exchequer, the Lord Chancellor instructed the jury that Boosey could not recover—that is, that his copyright was not good. The Exchequer Chamber held that this ruling was erroneous, and ordered a new trial. On appeal from this order to the House of Lords, the order was reversed, and the orginal judgment for the defendant sustained. The decision went upon the ground that *a work composed by an alien cannot be copyright in Great Britain unless the author is residing within the Queen's dominions, and owing allegiance to her at the time of its publication in Great Britain.* The decision, it will at once be seen, is of the greatest importance to all American authors and publishers. It is given, too, by the highest judical authority in the kingdom, and is not subject to review or repeal. So we may take it as English law hereafter, that Americans can not take out copyrights of their works in England unless they go there to live, or at least are residing there at the time of their publication.

THE NUTMEG TREE.—The California Farmer says that, at Bird's Valley and Eldorado Canon, this valuable tree is found in its greatest perfection. Trees are found here from 18 to 24 inches in diameter, and full of the fruit, which is contained in a covering like the coating of an English walnut. Before ripe, it is soft and quite stringent, but when matured the covering opens and the nutmeg drops. The berries or nuts ripen at various periods. Upon the same tree may be found ripe and green fruit. The ripe nutmeg is of the same form, and is as fully aromatic as the fruit from Sumatra. The foliage is like the pine or the hemlock, each leaf having, however, a sharp briar or thorn upon it. The fruit grows in clusters similar to the cherry, and is indeed quite ornamental. This tree can be easily grown and will become an acquisition, and we trust ere long to see it generally cultivated.

The king of Bavaria has decreed that no children aged less than ten years at least, and who have not received elementary and religious instructions, shall be employed in manufactories; that they shall not be occupied more than nine hours a day, and that of them three shall be passed at school; that the children shall be continually under surveillance; and that if possible, the two sexes shall be kept separate.

CHOLERA.—The ship Delaware, which arrived at the port of New York on Wednesday, lost eighteen passengers by cholera, between the 5th and 17th inst.

THE BANK NOTE EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK.—Quite a panic was created in Wall street on Thursday last, in consequence of the brokers refusing to buy the bills of the following banks, which are reported to have suspended payments: Bank of Milford, Delaware; Bank of Washington; Drovers' Bank of Ogdensburg; Bank of Carthage; Erie and Kalamazoo Bank. The Bank of Milford is said to be owned by Charles Colgate, of New York, and the Drovers' Bank of Ogdensburg, by Mr. Gilbert, of that place. According to the last Comptroller's report, the circulation of this latter concern was 79,039; and its resources as follows:

Bonds and Mortgages $31,777, New York State 5s $21,000, New York State 6s 10,000, Government 6s $10,000—total $77,777. Some of the brokers, on Thursday, were buying its notes at 75 per cent.—The Milford notes were without sale. The Tribune says:

There was a rumor of trouble in the Sacketts Harbor Bank, but the Metropolitan Bank iuforms us they hold $75,000 of securities belonging to that institution to cover its redemptions, and Mr Henry Keep pledges himself to redeem its notes. Some of the brokers are also throwing out the notes of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Kent County, Del., Bank of Castleton, Bank of Milledgeville, Merchant's Bank of Macon, and South Royalton Bank, but only as a prudential measure. The present epidemic among shinplasters promises to be quite fatal. It is time the public had guarded themselves against losses from such paper-mills by refusing absolutely to receive and circulate any but the notes of home banks of the most respectable character.

The New York times, of yesterday, thus alludes to one or two Banks in that city:

There is, we find, some trouble among one or two of the small up-town banks; and the committee of the clearing house has their case before them. Their daily large indebtedness involving large payments in specie, without corresponding receipts has led to the supposition that there is some improper banking going on, which has to be stopped. some of these small banks must be loosing money, and will have to wind up.

The young men and ladies of Marion, we learn design visiting Wacamaw Lake on next Wednesday week. They would be pleased if their male and female friends from the adjoining Districts would add their presence to the party. The expenses being very small and the attractions of the place very great, it is hoped that there will be a large attendance on that occasion.—*Marion Star 28th inst.*

WANTED—A NIGGER!—The following advertisement lately appeared in the *Journal de Havre:*

"MATRIMONIAL.—A widow, thirty years of age, being possessed of a fortune of 60,000 francs, wishes to marry a negro, between forty and forty-five years of age, who has received a good education. For further particulars address M. Des, d'Euetat No. 87."

HEAVY LOSS.—Mr. Jesse Taylor of Choctaw county this State, lost, during the past Spring, seven negroes, by administering to them, through mistake, Dover's powder's for Ipecacuanha. The medicine had been incorrectly labelled by a druggist of Mobile.
Linden Jeffersonian.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—For the Cure of Sick Headache, Bile, and Weak and Disordered Stomachs.—These wonderful Pills have been the means of restoring to health many persons pronounced incurable by the faculty in the Union, as well as abroad. They may be taken with perfect safety, and a certainty of effecting a cure, by persons suffering from general debility, sick headaches, diseases of the stomach, bile or liver complaints, and those who are predisposed to dropsy, cannot use a more effectual remedy than Holloway's Pills, for acting as they do upon the main spring of life, disease cannot easily resist their influence. Their effect is mild, yet speedy, and as a family medicine they are unequalled.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; A. O. BRADLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

WE THINK WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN SAYING.

☞ That no other Pill, or remedy for Liver Complaint, has gained, so deservedly, the reputation now enjoyed by Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills. As an evidence that they will cure, read the following certificate from a lady residing in our own city.

NEW YORK, January 23, 1852.

This is to certify that I had the liver complaint for six years, and never could get any medicine to help me until I commenced using Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills.—I can now say to the public, that they have completely cured me; and I do hereby recommend them to all persons afflicted with a diseased liver. They will cure. Try them.

MARIA EVANS, No. 93 Lewis street.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ WANTED TO HIRE.—I will pay the highest wages, by the day, week or month, for 10 or 15 LABORERS, to work at a Steam Mill in the country. I would also like to hire 3 CARPENTERS. Apply to

OWEN HOLMES.

August 24th, 1854 300-10t—51-3t

OUR BOOK BINDERY.

OUR Book-Bindery is now complete in every article necessary to turn out work in a handsome and substantial style. Mr. Phillip Heinsberger, under whose charge our Bindery is placed, is a master workman, and we have no doubt will give satisfaction to our customers. People in this section of country now have an opportunity to procure binding with little or no trouble; and it rests entirely with the public whether the establishment shall be made permanent or not. We have done our part, and now look for the reward, which we hope to receive at the hands of a generous public, who have heretofore so liberally paronized us from the time of our location in Wilmington.

Our Bindery is in the building immediately South of the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street. Work may be left at the Journal Office, or at the Bindery

FULTON & PRICE.

Wilmington, June 14, 1854

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds*, used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DuPRE,
D. DuPRE, Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.

June 20th, 1854 245-tf

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

It is an undeniable fact that the rights of Women, by our existing Laws, are unprotected and abused. It has also recently been discovered, that Women have a right to protect their GLOSSY RINGLETS, this can be done, by using *Emerson's American Hair Restorative*, a sure cure for BALDNESS, and to prevent the Hair from Falling. See Circulars to be had of the Agents. Price $1,00 in large Bottles. Sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

August 18th, 1854

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subsriber will offer for sale, on the 2d day of November next, all his Lands in Bladen county, on Ellis' Creek, 6 miles from Cape Fear River, containing between 13 and 14 hundred acres, with 300 acres good swamp Land, about 60 acres of which is cleared, drained and under cultivation; the ballance of which is good Piney Land, well Timbered, with two crops of Boxes, from one to three years old, with a good barn and comfortable dwellings, high and healthy, with excellent water, a good Well and never-failing Spring; also, as good a location for a Turpentine Distillery as there is in the County. At the same time, on the premises, all my stock, Mules and Waggons, Farming impliments, together with Household and Kitchen Furniture.—Conditions made known on day of sale.

Sep. 1, 1854—52-3m*] JOHN N. McCOLL.

Fayetteville Carolinian copy 3 months.

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE next session of this Institution will open on Monday, the 18th of September. Thorough instructions will be given to Students, in all the branches necessary for the business pursuits of life, or to prepare them for College, at the following rates of tuition:

For the common branches of English, comprising Orthography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, per Session of five months,..... $6 00

For the higher department of English, including all the branches of Mathematics, also Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Rhetoric and Logic, 12 00

For Latin and Greek, Classical Literature, Mythology, &c.,..... 18 00

BOARDING can be obtained, in good families, and convenient to the School, at $7 per month.

L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.

September 1st, 1854 52-3t

FRESH FROM NEW YORK,
Per Schr. ALBA.

10 KEGS of prime Goshen Butter;
5 bbls. Lard—Leaf;
23 boxes of Stewart and Bussing Candies. Low for cash, at

GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

Tribute of Respect.

At a regular meeting of Old North State Tent, No. 97, I. O. of R., on Wednesday, August 23d, 1854, the following Preamble and Resolutions were presented and adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God, in the inscrutable manifestations of his divine providence to remove from amongst us, at the meridian of life, and in the midst of his usefulness, our highly esteemed and well beloved Brother EDWARD N. ADKINS, who departed this life on the 19th instant, Therefore,

Resolved, That by this melancholy stroke of the fell destroyer, Death, the chain which encircles us as a Fraternal Band, has been robbed of one of its brightest links—the Tents of Rechab of a wise and efficient counsellor—the Temperance cause of a firm and faithful friend.

Resolved, That as a slight token of respect to the memory of our departed Brother, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of our deceased Brother in the despensation of Providence, which has deprived them of a kind and affectionate husband and father; and we pray that the God of the Widow and the Orphan will pour the balm of consolation into their bereaved hearts, and that he will protect and guide them through life.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be furnished the family of our deceased Brother, and that the papers of the town be respectfully requested to insert these proceedings.

T. SOUTHMAYD, } Committee.
WM. LARKINS, }

DIED,

At Smithville, N. C., on Monday, August 28th, of congestion of the brain, MARY LAWRENCE, youngest child of Sewall L. and Mary E. Fremont, aged 1 year and 9½ months.

At the residence of Robert W. Palmer, in Chatham county, on the 22d inst., Dr. LEWIS L. HOLMES, a native of Washington, N. C., but for the last five years a resident of Chatham county, aged 28 years.

In Rienzi, Miss., on the 13th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. J. W. Stevens, Rev. JOHN T. PETTY, in the 53d year of his age. The deceased was a native of Chatham county, N. C.

In Duplin county, on the morning of the 21st inst., ROBERT HENRY, infant son of George W. and Mary Middleton, aged 2 months and 16 days. Thus has the relentless hand of death, with an unerring aim, cut asunder the tender plant, in the very bud of its existence. But he, who "knoweth how to temper the winds to the shorn lambs," hath, also, made special provision for little children, saying that "their angels do always behold the face of my Father in Heaven;"—and thus it is that the tender bud is borne away to bloom more vigorously, in the kingdom of Heaven. And surviving parents may rest assured, upon the firm promises of him who made it a point to bless little children, that all is well; and, "although it shall not return to them, they shall go to it."

[COM.]

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—August, 1854.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 28—Lighter Francis Fries, (of Frank & Jere line,) from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary & Co.; with 750 bbls. spirits turpentine.

Aug. 29.—Schr. H. Hallock, Pow, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt.

30.—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Aug. 30.—Schr. Midyett, Pugh, from Hyde county, to W. A. Gwyer; with corn.

Schr. Zenobia, Payne, from Hyde county, to Wm. A. Gwyer; with corn and oats.

Steamer James R. Grist, Rothwell, from Fayetteville, to John Banks.

Steamer Chatham, McRae, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

31—Steamer Henrietta, Allen, from White Hall, to Wessel & Eilers; with one lighter in tow.

Schr. Emily Keith, ——, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Brig E. H. Fitter, Hewett, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Adelaide, Smith, from Providence, R. I., to Geo Harriss.

Brig Albert Adams, Willis, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

AT SMITHVILLE—Schr. Halcyon, Freeman, from New York, to P. Priolean & Co.

CLEARED.

Aug. 29.—Barque Samuel Train, Downey, for Port au Prince, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber and shingles.

Schr. Helene, Stutes, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Schr. Col. Satterly, Stetson, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Steamer Brothers, Williams, for Fayetteville, by John Banks.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. Bokkelen.

Aug. 29.—Steamer Fairy, Covert, for Fayetteville, by J. E. Metts.

Steamer Southerner, Roberts, for Fayetteville, by W. H. McRary & Co.

30.—Brig E. Hinds, Boynton, for Brunswick, Me., by Pierce & Dudley; with lumber.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Jos. J. Lippitt.

Aug. 30—Schr. Chas. S. Peaslee, Foster, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 75 bales sheeting, 38 do. yarn, 36 do. warp, 100 bbls. tar, 508 do. spirits turpentine, 204 do. rosin, 33,500 feet lumber.

31—Steamer Eliza, Dicksey, for Elizabethtown, by Wessel & Eilers; with one lighter in tow.

Schr. Lavina, Millice, for Onslow county, by DeRosset & Brown.

FOR SALE, AT LONG CREEK BRIDGE,

THE STORE-HOUSE AND LOT, belonging to the Temperance Division there. It is a good stand for a Store.

For particulars, enquire of either of the subscribers, at Long Creek. JAMES F. CROOM,
WILLIAM H. STOVALL,
S. S. SATCHWELL, } Committee to sell.

August 29th, 1854 304-6t—52-tf

NEW SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.
By JOHN DOYLE.
Corner of Princess and Fourth Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

BUILDERS, either in town or country, can be furnished with SASH, BLINDS and DOORS, of all descriptions, at prices to suit the times, and at the shortest notice. All orders will be attended to immediately

Also, all kinds of GLAZING done on reasonable terms.

April 5th, 1854 179-tf—31-tf

OUR CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.—The assortment, already landed—the direct importation of our European Agent—we are authorized to say, is one of the most attractive ever brought out.

Our Mr. Baldwin, now in New York, will attend to the selecting and forwarding of all goods for this branch of our trade. The entire stock will be open by the 10th September; and our MERCHANT TAILORING Department will be in full operation.

Those who have hitherto been in the habit of sending to Northern cities for Coats, Pants, Vests, or anything in our line, will, we trust, extend their patronage to us. We shall be fully prepared to fill all orders. Our Cutter stands foremost among his profession, and our knowledge of his abilities enables us to promise entire satisfaction.

SCOTT & BALDWIN.
Merchant Tailors, &c., Market St.
Aug. 27 Herald copy.

Devoted to American and American Principles.

THE KNOW-SOMETHING: Or the Guard of Liberty: A large and elegant Weekly Paper, the motto of which is, America is the Asylum of the Oppressed; but let not the Oppressed become the Oppressors. Call and subscribe, at the New Book Store of J. T. MUNDS.

HARRISON'S SOAP,

MANUFACTURED IN WILMINGTON, N. C. This Soap is waranted to be a good article, free from offensive smell or any admixture that will injure the finest fabric. It will be sold *lower* than any imported Soap of the same quality; and the manufacturers trust our dealers and consumers will encourage them by its purchase and use

FREEMAN & HOUSTON are sole agents for the sale of this Soap, in Wilmington, and at prices fixed by the manufacturers.

Aug 30th, 1854 305-tf

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

FIRST SEPTEMBER we shall want six or eight JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, who can do the very first class of work. The best prices will be paid. Our "backshop" is one of the pleasentest rooms in town.

None but men of sober and industrious habits need apply.

SCOTT & BALDWIN.
Merchant Tailors, &c., Wilmington, N. C.
Fayetteville Observer copy one week.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about the 28th of July, his negro man "SOLOMON." Solomon is short built, about 5 feet 10 inches high, thick lips, large teeth. He was bought in Wilmington, and his mother belongs to Mr. C. B. Miller, so that he may possibly be lurking in that neighborhood. The above reward will be given on his delivery to me or his confinement in any jail so I can get him. J. J. D. LUCAS.

Whitehall, Bladen co., Aug. 30, 1854—305-2t—52-tf

N. C. LARD—11 kegs of prime, just received per Rail Road. For sale by J. HATHAWAY & SON.

WESTERN BACON—10 hhds. of superior Sides and Shoulders, just received and for sale by
Aug. 30. J. HATHAWAY & SON.

NO. 1 MACKEREL.—A few eighth bbls., *new*, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

SACK SALT.—500 Sacks, in Store, for sale by
Aug. 28. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

GODEY'S Ladies' Book for September.—Subscribers, please call and get your copies, at
August 31 J. T. MUNDS'.

PETERSON'S National Magazine for September—Received at J. T. MUNDS'.

GLEASON'S Pictorial and Flag of Our Union, for Saturday next, September 2d. Received and for sale
August 31 by J. T. MUNDS

THE Know-Nothing Paper.—Subscription price $2 per annum. J. T. MUNDS,
Aug. 31 Agent for Wilmington, N. C.

CORNED BEEF.—10 half bbls. Corned Beef, put up in Fulton Market, expressly for family use, just received and for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb.	.25	@ 26	NAVAL STORES, ₱ 280 lbs.		
BEEF CATTLE,			Turpentine,		
₱ 100 lbs.	5 00	@ 5 50	*Virgin dip.	0 00	@ 3 40
BRICKS, ₱ M.	7 25	@12 00	Yellow dip.	0 00	@ 3 40
CANDLES, ₱ lb.			Hard.	0 00	@ 0 00
Tallow	.17	@ 18	Tar	0 00	@ 3 20
Adamantine	.25	@ 30	Pitch	0 00	@ 2 00
Sperm	.35	@ 50	Rosin, No. 1,1	75	@ 3 00
COFFEE, ₱ lb.			do. No. 2,1	15	@ 1 25
Java	.15	@ 16	do. No. 3,1	05	@ 1 15
Laguayra	.13	@ 14	Sp'ts Turp, ₱ gallon	.00	@ 50
Cuba	.00	@ 00	Varnish, ₱ gal,	20	@ 30
Rio	.10	@ 12½	OILS, ₱ gallon.		
St. Domingo	.12	@ 13	Sperm	1 25	@ 1 95
COTTON, ₱ lb.	.8¾	@ 9½	Linseed, raw	00	@ 1 00
CORN MEAL,			do. boiled	00	@ 1 10
₱ bush.	95	@ 1 00	Whale	0 00	@ 0 00
DOMESTICS,			Rosin	20	@ 75
Sheeting, ₱ yd.	7½	@ 8	POTATOES,		
Yarn, ₱ lb.	00	@ 17	Sweet, ₱ bush.	0 00	@ 1 50
EGGS, ₱ doz.	.23	@ 25	Irish, do.	0 00	@ 2 00
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			do. ₱ bbl.	4 50	@ 5 00
Spts. Turp.	2 15	@ 2 50	PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.		
FEATHERS, ₱ lb.	.50	@ 55	N. C. Bacon,		
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			Hams	.12	@ 12½
Mullets	6 25	@ 6 50	Middlings	9	@ 10
Mackerel, No. 1	@00	00	Shoulders	9	@ 00
do. No. 2	@ 0	00	Hog round	10½	@ 00
do. No. 3	@ 5	00	Western Bacon,		
do. No. 4	50@5	00	Middlings	8½	@ 9
Shad, Ocean,	00	00@00	Shoulders	7½	@ 8
Herrings, East	0 00@	0 00	N. C. Lard	.11	@ 12
do. N. C. roe,	0 00@	5 00	West'n do	.10	@ 00
do. do. cut,		0 00	Butter	.00	@ 00
Dry Cod.			Cheese	.11	@ 12
₱ cwt.	0 00	@ 4 00	Pork, Mess, ₱ bbl.	15 00	@16 00
FLOUR, ₱ bbl.,			do. Prime	00	@00 00
Canal	12 00	@14 00	Beef, Mess.	00 00	@18 00
Baltimore	0 00	@ 0 00	do. Fulton Market	.00 00	@20 00
Fayetteville	9 00	@ 9 25	POULTRY.		
GRAIN, ₱ bush.			Chickens, live	.15	@ 25
Corn	85	@ 90	do. dead	.00	@ 00
Oats	.00	@ 47½	Turkeys, live	0 00	@ 0 00
White Beans	0 00	@ 0 00	do. dead, ₱ lb	00	@ 00
Pease, Cow	0 00	@ 1 25	SALT,		
Rice, rough	0 00	@ 1 00	Alum ₱ bush.	.70	@ 75
do., clean, ₱ lb.	.4¼	@ 4½	Liverpool ₱ sack, ground	1 60	@ 1 75
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.			do. fine	.00	@ 0 00
Eastern	1 00	@ 1 10	SUGARS, ₱ lb.		
Northern	70	@ 90	Porto Rico	6½	@ 8
IRON, ₱ lb.			New Orleans	5	@ 7
English, ass'd.	4½	@ 00	Muscovado	5½	@ 7
American, ref.	.5½	@ 00	Loaf & crush.	10½	@ 11
do. sheer	.0	@ 00	Clarified and Granulated.	6	@ 9
do. hoop	.0	@ 7	SOAP, ₱ lb.	5	@ 7½
Swede	.5½	@ 00	SHINGLES, ₱ M.		
LIME, ₱ bbl.	1 25	@ 1 37½	Contract	3 00	@ 6 00
LIQUORS, ₱ gall. (domestic.)			Common	3 00	@ 0 00
Whiskey	.38	@ 40	STAVES, ₱ M.		
N. E. Rum	.40	@ 42	do. Apple	.65	@ 1 00
Gin	.40	@ 45	LUMBER, ₱ M., (River.)		
Brandy	.42	@ 45	W. O. Bbl

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1854.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

☞ This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

"Wilmington and Beaufort."

We find a very long article under the above caption in the Goldsboro *Telegraph* of the 24th, purporting to be in reply to an article which appeared in our paper more than a month ago, to wit, on the 18th of July. The precise object of the present article of the Telegraph would be somewhat difficult to understand upon any other supposition than that of a desire, on the part of the Telegraph aforesaid, to help forward the movement to get up a prejudice against Wilmington, by accusing her of a grasping spirit, and a wish to build up her own prosperity at the expense of others. As we do not wish to impute such motives to the Telegraph, the object of that paper must remain among the things unknown.

In the article which appeared in the Journal, and against which the Telegraph so promptly and energetically protests, our object was to combat a fallacy industriously propagated to the injury of Wilmington, namely—that, from her location, she is positively debarred from any prospect of enlarged commercial distinction—that all future efforts should be concentrated at Beaufort or somewhere on Beaufort harbor—that the position which Wilmington *has* attained, and the energy which she has developed in the attainment of such a position, should be practically ignored. Such fallacies are calculated to work injury by destroying confidence, deterring investment, and keeping away capital. If to combat such injustice be "ingratitude," as the Telegraph appears to think, then are we guilty of ingratitude—but in no other sense. We wished to show, from examples in the commercial history of the country, that *mere* deep water was *not* the *only* condition of commercial prosperity—that there was no such great disparity in the natural advantages of Beaufort, or of any other place, in the way of deep water, over Wilmington, as might not be compensated to Wilmington by other natural advantages of a different character, and none that could deprive her of the position she has attained, to transfer that position to a *terra incognita*, a place not yet in being—for we suppose few look to the present town of Beaufort as the site of the future city. For the press and people of Wilmington to tacitly acquiesce in the secondary position assigned to her, by those interested in the future developement of Beaufort, would be an acknowledgement of inferiority as unjust to themselves as it would be unfounded in fact.

While we wish to repel this injustice to ourselves, we are willing to be guilty of none to others. We have published more matter in relation to Beaufort Railroad schemes, of one kind and another, than any paper not on the line of such works, and without a word of disparagement or opposition to such schemes. We have no jealousy of Beaufort. We have no sort of occasion for any. All that we have at any time said upon this subject has been from a simple conviction of its truth, and the result will show the correctness of our views. Portions of the State are so situated as to render a connection with Beaufort exceedingly desirable to them, and almost indispensable to the development of their interests and prosperity. Nobody is foolish enough so quarrel with them or anybody else for wanting to go to Beaufort; certainly the people of Wilmington are not. They are sufficiently public-spirited to rejoice in the growth and prosperity of any portion of the State, and wish well to every honorable effort made to promote such growth and prosperity; although they may be unwilling to class among such honorable efforts, attempts to their own injury, or the disparagement of their position, by creating the impression that upon Beaufort harbor *alone* was there any chance for doing anything for the trade of the Old North State.

Let a spirit of candor and fair play mark the movements made for the improvement of the State, and there will be found abundant room for all, otherwise nothing of advantage can be done. We have enough to do in struggling against the influence of of other States to divert our trade, without fighting among ourselves.

We did what little we could in stirring up an interest on behalf of the appropriation for the Cape Fear Bar, and we see none of the harm in it that the Telegraph asserts by a sort of back-handed implication.—We can now pass out vessels drawing 14 feet over that Bar, and we have an abiding confidence in getting, before many years, as much water as any harbor south of Norfolk. We have no horror of "deep" water, but that alone will not build up a town.

The Journal and Mr. Clingman.

We are really puzzled to understand the drift of a great many of our Whig cotemporaries, in their references to the remarks made by us some time ago, intended to correct the mistaken impression that the Democratic party was indebted for its triumph in the State less to its own intrinsic strength than to Whig defections in Mr. Clingman's district. That such impression is totally erroneous, we hold ourselves prepared to show by the official vote, when it shall have been received.

But what has our wish to correct this erroneous impression to do with opposition to Mr. Clingman? or what have we to do with that gentleman? It is true that, in many things, we prefer his position to that of the Scott Whigs of the State. It is true that he has had the manliness to cut loose from all association with the Freesoil Whig party of the North—all this is true, and it is still farther true, that we have rejoiced at his triumph over the outside influences brought to bear against him in his own district because of his independent course as a Southern rights Representative. But what has all this to do with bargains, or collusions, or promises, or bribes? or what have *we* to do with such things? For our own part we say plainly—nothing at all—nothing at all. And yet, what is meant by talking of a difference in our course towards Mr. Clingman before and after the election? We know of no such difference—our files will show no such difference.

If Democrats think that Mr. Clingman is the best man to be chosen to fill one of the Senatorships, his fitness or unfitness can in nowise be affected by the result of the election. His ability; the soundness of his position; its accordance with Democratic principles—these are the things to be looked to, and upon which a decision should be formed. The idea of an understanding, to be based upon influencing an election, is out of the question. It is preposterous and not to be thought of. If Mr. Clingman comes before the Legislature openly and fairly, as a Democrat, upon Democratic principles, we have nothing to say, one way or another—certainly not a word against him. If, in the part he took in the recent election, he exerted himself, as a Democrat, for the success of Democratic men and measures, it is so much in his favor; but if other motives influenced him, it is otherwise. All these are things to be judged of by the Democratic members of the Legislature, from the facts which may be presented to them. All we wish to insist upon is this:—The result of the recent election, in this State, was a triumph of the Democratic party, and of Democratic principles—not of this man or of that man, nor obtained through this or that "understanding." The Democrats carried the State, not because Mr. Clingman opposed Mr. Dockery, but simply because there are more Democrats than Whigs in North Carolina.

Congress and the Press.

In the world of thought—or what passes for thought—equally with the physical world, certain affections or affectations become, at times, epidemic, and lay hold upon weakly constitutions, simply from the force of contagion or example; for instance, it has become quite fashionable, just now, with certain portions of the press, to speak of the degeneracy of Congress—to talk of the business of legislation as rather "small potatoes"—to characterise the House as "a bear garden," and all that sort of thing, flippantly thrown off at second hand; a good deal of it unconsciously borrowed from old Bullion—"from old Bullion, sir"—and other wiseacres, who find that their bloated pomposity stands but a small chance in the stirring world of modern politics, to say nothing of the anti-Nebraska diatribes of the full-blooded or semi-abolitionist press of the North.

Now, strange as it may seem, we are not by any means prepared to join any such sweeping denunciations of either House of Congress, nor even to regard their general course of procedure as so disorderly or disgraceful. In fact, we really and truly believe that even the House—the present House, much inveighed against as it has been—would compare very favorably with the legislative body of any other country in the world. As a general rule, the House is *not* a "bear garden;" it is simply a body of very respectable-looking gentlemen, nearly all, especially from the South, educated men of good social position and more than ordinary talent—a great many of them comparatively young and ambitious of being heard, which, combined with the fact that the speeches are reported in full, causes a good deal of Bunkum talking, and some confusion now and then. But, we repeat, that, upon the whole, the appearance of the House is respectful and decorous, that of the Senate eminently so; and within the last few years we have spent several days, or portions of days, in the galleries of both Houses. More busines might be done in the same time—*that* nobody can deny; but it must be admitted that in carrying through the most exciting measure of the recent session, namely, the Nebraska Bill, the majority displayed almost unexampled good temper and business tact. When the time shall have come that the 234 representatives of half a continent can be made to work like a machine, to the satisfaction of every penny-a-liner, then some sort of a milleneum may be looked for, but not the energy or independent spirit of the present American Republic. Let any reasonable and intelligent man read the debates in the Senate and the House, and he will be surprised by their intrinsic value and ability, mixed to be sure with a great deal of flummery, and, strange to say, the flummery will, in nine cases out of ten, be that most lauded by the presses which have been engaged in exhibiting their vast wisdom by cursing Congress. A great deal of practical good has been done by the last session, and, still better, a great deal of evil has *not* been done. It was essentially a working session.

The press is quite a great "institution;" but the mere control of a few types, and access to certain portions of paper, along with two old steel pens and an ink-bottle, can neither confer ability nor influence, a fact of which all do not seem to be aware, especially the more juvenile and less experienced members of the press-gang. The style in which some unfledged quill-driver, in "Vol. I.—No. 1." of the "Snookstown Solomon," will, with a single sweep of the "pen editorial," decide questions, which have engaged the attention of the most profound states men, is refreshing and majestical, while the way in which the ignorance, degeneracy and foolishness of Congress is rebuked is edifying in the extreme.—Among the faults of the press, undue modesty, or a disposition to hide its light under a bushel, can hardly be classed.

NEW COTTON.—We were shown yesterday a sample of new Cotton received here yesterday by the Manchester R. R. The bale from which it was taken was grown by General Evans, of Marion, Dist., S. C., and consigned to Henry Nutt, Esq., of this place. We are not sufficiently skilled in the lore of the Cotton trade to give it its technical classification, but should put it down in our own language as *very good*.

General Evans also forwarded the first Cotton received at this market last year.

Capt. Baldwin, having little or no baggage, kindly consented to bring this bale down on the mail train. The crop in Marion District bids fair to be abundant and of good quality.—*Daily Journal 25th Aug.*

The bale of new cotton, alluded to in our issue of yesterday, as being received at this place, on the 24th inst., from Gen. Wm. Evans, of Marion District, S. C., and consigned to Henry Nutt, has by him been sold to Joseph R. Blossom for 12¼ cts. per lb., being the same price as the first bale of new crop sold for in Charleston. This sale is calculated to satisfy the most incredulous that our buyers are not behind their neighbors; and we are sure we do not exaggerate when we say that this transaction may be regarded as a favorable omen of what we will yet do in this branch of business.—*Daily Journal 26th Aug.*

INQUEST.—Coroner J. C. Wood held an inquest this morning, at Dead Man's Point, about two miles below town, over the dead body of Zachariah Kennedy, a native and resident of Onslow County, who was drowned in the Cape Fear River on Wednesday last, having been knocked over board from the Schr. Livinia, by the boom or sail. The Schooner having no boat, it was found impossible to save him. The Schooner was new, and coming from New River, Onslow Co., for the purpose of getting her boat and being otherwise finished. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.—*Daily Journal 25th Aug.*

☞ We have received the first number of "The Halcyon and Beaufort Intelligencer," a new paper, just started at Beaufort, N. C., by J. Cameron and S. D. Poole, Editors. The "Halcyon" is strongly whig, in politics; as regards other matters, it is, of course, devoted to the cause of Internal Improvements calculated to build up Beaufort. It gives promise of energy and talent, and, if properly sustained, will be a valuable accession to the town and section of country.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—We learn from the Salisbury *Watchman*, of the 24th, that on the morning previous, Dr. Edward Brown, of that place, in a fit of insanity, leaped from a second-story window in his father's residence and fractured his skull, and sustained other internal injuries, which resulted in his death in two hours afterwards. Dr. Brown had, for two months past, been tending to insanity; and it was designed shortly to remove him to the Asylum at Columbia, S. C.

☞ The Raleigh Standard, of the 26th inst., says that "the statement that Gen. R. M. Saunders has resigned his seat on the Superior Court Bench, is not correct. It originated, no doubt, from the resignation of Judge Settle. Judge Saunders is now at home, having returned recently from a visit to Hampton, Va."

The *Democratic Pioneer*, published in Elizabeth City, contradicts the report that Mr. John Parker Jordan, the Democratic member elect from Perquimans, is pledged to vote for Senator Badger. The Pioneer has "undoubted authority for saying that Mr. Jordan has been heard to declare his irreconcileable hostility to Mr. Badger. But this authority was not Mr. Jordan himself," and the Pioneer now calls upon Mr. Jordan to vindicate himself, and the Democracy who elected him, from this foul charge of duplicity.

☞ A fire broke out at Troy, New York, on the 25th inst., destroying property, it is said, to the amount of one million of dollars. Upwards of two hundred buildings, including stores, hotels, and private dwellings, in the most business part of the city, were destroyed. It was ascertained that insurance had been effected on the property destroyed, amounting to about a quarter of a million of dollars.

Items.

The "Prohibitory Law," which the people of Texas have just voted in favor of, only prohibits the sale of liquor in less quatities than a quart.

The Board of Health of Savannah, Ga., reports the deaths in that city, for the week ending August 23d, at sixty seven, including forty-four of yellow fever. The disease is decreasing, and but few deaths have occured since the report. Many citizens are leaving, however.

In Charleston the deaths from yellow fever, during the past week, are reported at four.

At half-past one on Thursday morning, a fire broke out in the Store-house and lumber-yard on Water Street, Portsmouth, Va., occupied by Messrs. Niemeyer & White. Their loss is estimated at about $5,000, mostly covered by insurance. The buildings were also insured. Connected with this fire, the Portsmouth Globe of the 24th, relates the following incident:

HANDSOME CONDUCT.—During the fire last night, and when the flames were in all their fury and the dense volume of smoke oscillating and spreading itself over the scene, a number of dusky forms were seen to leave a large boat and land in a style that denoted the most perfect discipline. Quite a curosity was manifested to know who the strangers were, and what their object. It was soon ascertained that it was the 1st Lieutenant of the French war steamer *Chiniera*, leading 24 of her men to the assistance of our citizens and firemen, in extinguishing the flames. This was truly handsome, praiseworthy, and many are the compliments that we have heard bestowed on the Lieutenant and his men. We hope some suitable acknowledgment will be made by those in authority showing that we can appreciate the kind and noble acts of these noble Frenchmen.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ASIA.—LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The Royal Mail Steamship Asia arrived at her wharf at Jersey City, at 7 o'clock this morning. She left Liverpool on the 12th of August, and her advices, therefore, are three days later.

The political news is not important From the seat of war we have the old story about the Russians evacuating the principalities.

The combined attack on Sebastapol was to have been made on the 8th inst.

The Emperor Napoleon had submitted his peace programme for the Czar to ponder over.

The King of Saxony is dead.

The Commercial advices indicate no material change in the markets since the sailing of the Baltic.

Cotton has declined .

Breadstuffs remained unchanged.

Consols had advanced to 93¼

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—It is again reported that the Russian troops were evacuating Moldavia and Wallachia.

The expeditionary troops had reached Perekop—the isthmus joining Crimea to the mainland. Upwards of 3,000 French troops had landed near Bomersund.

The Russians, in falling back, had abandoned 8 pieces of cannon.

The largest ships of the combined fleet remained at Letsund.

It was expected that the bombardment at Sebastapol would commence on the 8th.

Prince Gorschacoff had announced to the Austrian government that the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia would be immediately evacuated.

The Austrian troops, on their way from Gallichia, Bokomia, and Transylvania, had received orders to halt for the present.

A formidable expedition against Sebastapol was fitting out at Varna.

A division of the Russian army, numbering about 18,000 men, had arrived at Tarflis, after 3 months' march.

It is now positively stated that the Austrian troops will enter Wallachia on the 18th of August.

FRANCE.—The news from France is highly interesting. The French Government had refused to grant an armistice to the Emperor Nicholas, but had announced to Count Nesselrode that peace could be secured on the following terms:

First. The abolition of the Russian protectorate over Wallachia, Servia, and Moldavia.

Second. Free navigation of the mouth of the Danube.

Third. A revision of the treaty of 1841, with reference to the limits of Russia on the Black sea.

Fourth. No European power to have a protectorship over Turkish subjects.

Public feeling against the Queen Mother is becoming more and more excited.

A bill has been brought before the Cortes charging Queen Christina with high treason against the government.

More street fighting had occurred in Madrid. Arrangements had been made for the departure of Christina and her family, but armed groups had surrounded her palace and prevented it.

The populace seemed determined on the punishment of the Queen Mother, or at least not to permit her to leave Madrid "Scot free."

THE VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The King of Saxony was killed by a kick from a horse. He fell from his carriage, and while on the ground he received a kick from one of the horses which brode his skull. He survived the injury only half an hour.

Nothing new from the Baltic

It was reported that Bomersund had been bombarded and captured.

Two convents and several buildings on the White sea coast had been bombarded.

Austria had signed an agreement with France and England relative to certain guarantees to be exacted for future peace.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

Immense quantities of Gold—Great Fight among the Chinese—Whigs and Democrats—Com. Dulaney ordered to Sandwich Islands—Organization of the Know-Nothings!!!

NEW-YORK, August 24.

The George Law, which arrived here to-day, brings twelve hundred thousand dollars in gold.—The Prometheus is coming with eight hundred thousand more.

A great fight had occurred in California among the Chinese, growing out of the revolution at home. Twenty-one were killed and a large number wounded.

The Whigs have nominated for Congress Messrs. G. W. Bowie, Calhoun, and Benham.

The Democrats have two sets of candidates in the field. The regular nominees are J. W. Denoer, Phillip Herbert and Latham McDougal.

Peremptory orders have been received at San Francisco, for Commodore Dulaney, requiring him immediately to repair with two armed vessels for the Sandwich Islands, on public service.

The Know-Nothings are organizing in all directions.

Accounts from the Districts are favorable for mining operations.

Fifteen prisoners had escaped from the Penitentiary. Four were killed on the spot, and three afterwards died from their wounds.

Yellow Fever in the South.

NEW ORLEANS, August 25.—Business dull. Cotton drooping. According to the reports of the physicians, the yellow fever prevails now in our city in an epidemic form. The deaths in the hospitals and private cases, from this disease, average about ten a day.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 25.—The yellow fever is on the increase. Considerable alarm prevails.

Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, August 25th.—The steamer Governor Dudley arrived to-day, with dates from Havana and Key West to the 22d inst.

The Captain General has paid Don Manuel Christopol de Yeagas $1,274 for apprehending in Mariel District one hundred and seventy-four newly landed negroes. The reward was ten dollars each for males, six dollars for females, and three dollars for children.

Sugars were dull; molasses scarce at 3 to 4 and 4½ reals for Muscovado; the market was amply supplied with rice; good butter was scarce and in demand; no lard in market in first hands—the last sales were at 18c. to 20c. for inferior; no arrivals of pitch pine, the first cargo has realized a good price—$32 were paid for a cargo of good boards; freights are limited and vessels scarce.

Cholera in New York.

NEW YORK, August 25.—The cholera is decreasing, and the daily reports have stopped.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The United States mail steamship Union sailed at noon to-day for Havre.—She took out fifty passengers and $200.000 in specie.

A stable in Thirty-ninth street was struck by lightning this morning. A man, named John Martin, was killed instantly. Another, named David Stevenson, was fatally injured.

OFFICIAL.—Information has been received by the Department of State that Lord Elgin has given directions, subject to the approval of her majesty's government, that, pending the action of the imperial and provincial legislatures on the reciprocity treaty, the river St. Lawrence be thrown open to American vessels, during her Majesty's pleasure, in the manner provided for in that treaty.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.—A decision in the case of Jefery *vs.* Boosey has been rendered by the House of Lords, which very seriously militates against American authors. Some of our prominent writers, historians, and others, will be more affected than $25.000 each by this decision. As an instance of its practicle operation, we are informed that the very day after the opinion was made public no less than six London publishers commenced the work of reprinting Mrs. H. B. Stowe's "Sunny Memories." Her own publishers took the leads out of the edition they had in type, and went to press with an edition of 20,000 copies Mrs. Stowe will be likely to lose some $20,000 on her last work Such an instant of ill fortune will not surely be a very "*Sunny Memory*" to her. *Exchange.*

SALE OF COFFEE.—On Tuesday, a cargo of 3.000 bags of coffee, imported direct at Richmond, Va., was offered at auction. The attendance was large, but the bidding, it is said, was far from being spirited—Only about one-fifth of the cargo was sold, and at prices ranging from 9 50 a $10 40 per hundred.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—A letter appears in a New York paper from Omoa which gives some interesting particulars in relation to the late insurrectionary movements in Central America. The letter, which bears date of July 10th, says:

"The revolution in Nicaragua was caused by the conspiracy between Chamorro, late Dictator of that republic, Carrera, the Dictator of Guatemala, and the Honduran refugee Guardiola, to invade Honduras, and subvert its liberal administration. Some of the letters of Chamorro were intercepted, and the secrets of the conspirators thus becoming known, the authorities of that republic gave assistance to the Nicaraguan exiles, and encouraged them to return to their own State and overturn Chamorro. This they have done effectually, and the chagrin consequent upon the failure of the conspiracy is said to have caused the death of Guardiola, which is reported to have taken place at Chiquimula on the 1st of July. Everywhere throughout Honduras the devastations of the locust have been so great among the growing crops that famine stares the people in the face. Orders have been sent to the United States for considerable quantities of corn and flour; and the government has sent an agent to visit the departments to devise means for destroying the insect. In St. Barbary, where the scarcity was extreme, the Honduras Railway Company presented the people with a cargo of corn, which afforded timely relief to thousands."

POTATO CROP—PRICES.—The potato crop in this region has proven a very short one this season, in consequence of the very severe drouth, though in some few localities the yield will be fair. In very many places the farmers have abandoned their crops altogether well knowing the yield will not pay for digging.

Potatoes form an important item of commerce at this point being annually invested upwards of $100,000 in their purchase for Southern markets. The shipments in 1842 were 60,000 barrels, but thus far this season, owing chiefly to the unusually low water, the shipments have not exceeded 4.000 barrels. We learn of a sale yesterday of the proceeds of a crop from 200 acres, supposed to amount to 2,000 barrels at $2 per barrel. The purchaser was Mr. H. Murray. Potatoes in market command a dollar per bushel. *Louisville Courier, 22d.*

MARIO AND GRISI.—The Paris correspondent of the N. O. Picayune (Mr. Kendall) writes:

By the way, you are to have Mario and Grisi next fall. Mr. Hackett has engaged them for five months, giving them $85,000, and he paying all their expenses, tavern bills, carriage hire, servants &c. Forty thousand dollars are disposited with the Barings as the security money; they are to be paid after every third performance, and if Mr. Hackett fails to pay them at the precise time—if he is in arrears a day—the engagement is instantly avoided, and they have right to return at once and received the $40,000 deposited with the Barings as the penalty of the bond. Shylock himself would have framed no different articles of an engagement.

A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS FIRM.—The late James M. Hoyt, whose death we noticed on Saturday, was the last of the well known flour house of Eli Hart, John Downs & Co., which house was composed of Eli Hart, John Downs, I. B. Crary, and James M. Hoyt, a firm which, during its existence, has exercised a more controlling influence in the flour trade than any concern that ever has been or probably ever will be in this country. All the members of that firm were farmers' sons, and commenced life with no capital save a decent common school education, good habits and a determined energy. It is an extraordinary fact that, although it is estimated over ninety-five per cent. of those engaged in mercantile and commercial pursuits in large cities die insolvent, all the members of this old firm, after passing through the vicissitudes of prosperity and adversity, have passed one by one from the stage, leaving large fortunes. It may safely be presumed that a parallel case of prosperity in business of so large a number of individuals, composing a firm whose business and interests have been separate and distinct for over fifteen years, cannot be found in the history of our country.—*Cleveland Herald, Aug. 14.*

ALABAMA.—Mr. James Henry, of Pickens County, who occupied a seat in the Legislature, has announced himself as the Whig candidate for Congress in the IVth District. He is not to be permitted, though to walk "over the "field" as we perceive by a communication in The West Alabamian.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a candidate for Congress against Jim Henry. I am from Bass Precinct, situate, lying and being in the northeast corner of Pickens County, where no one lives within a circumference of anybody else. I shut myself up in a room last week, with John Bass (be sure and don't print *his* name without the *B*,) and myself as delegates, and held a caucus, in which for three several ballotings, I was unanimously nominated Jim's opponent. John accepts the honor, and will be in the field "during the war." Yours, (without gas or brass.)

JOHN W. BASS.

RICE AND SEA ISLAND CROPS.—We learn upon inquiry that the rice crop on the Ogeechee and Savanna river is very good, and that, without some unexpected casualty, the yield promises to be satisfactory, both to quality and quantity. The weather at present is favorable.

We learn also, that the Sea island cotton crop promises well. There may have been a little too much rain in some places, but the prospect upon the whole is satisfactory. *Savannah Republican.*

CRIMES.—The New York Tribune furnishes some singular and rather startling statistics connected with the criminal calendar in that city. From the 1st of January last to the 10th of the present month thirty-five murders were committed in the city, of which twenty-one are charged upon foreigners. Of the whole number eighteen were committed under the direct inspiration of rum.

A chamber of commerce has been organized at Nashville, Tennesee. The salary of the secretary is fixed at $1,500 a year.

The Escape of the Czar.

It will be recollected that in the foreign summary by the Atlantic it was briefly stated that the Emperor Nicholas and Archduke Constantine narrowly escaped capture by an English steamer. The London Times of August 5, gives the following account of it:

"A man gets up in the morning on his own premises, "but little knows where he may sleep at night." The Czar of All the Russias has lately been within an ace of offering in his own person a practical confirmation of this well-known saying. What would the British public have thought—what would Europe have thought—what would the King of Prussia in his cups have thought—what would Omar Pasha in his fez cap have thought—what would the allied troops have thought—and, finally, what would the Three per Cents have thought, if, about this time the Czar of all the Russias, the Archduke Constantine, and the Archduchess, and the Russian Admiral in command at Cronstadt, had been sent home by Sir Charles Napier in the small steamer which had captured them? Improbable as the tale may appear—impossible the catastrophe—it was fairly upon the cards within the last few weeks. The facts are these:—A short while back, while the allied fleets were lying before Cronstadt, an English yacht belonging to Lords Litchfield and Euston, with Lord Clareneo Paget on board, ventured somewhat too near the guns of the place. Suddenly a puff of steam was seen on the Russian side, and a small Russian steamer put out to sea, with the evident intention of cutting off the English yacht. On board of that steamer were the Czar Nicholas, his son the Archduke Constantine, the Archduchess his wife and the Russian Admiral, who all went forth to enjoy the satisfaction of an easy triumph over the poor little yacht. She is, in point of fact, stated to have been in the most imminent danger of capture.

The Czar, however, was destined to be foiled in his anticipated little triumph, as he has already been foiled in his hopes of many a great one. An English war steamer, seeing the danger to which the yacht was exposed, advanced with all speed to her relief. Shortly she obtained such a position that the English yacht was safe: and the only question that remained for discussion was one between the two small war steamers—the one under English and the other under Russian colors. Could the English but have known the valuable freight which that steamer contained—could the captain but have known that by capturing her, or sending her to the bottom, peace would have been restored to Europe, and probably a million of human lives, first and last, be saved, we have no doubt that he would have carried one or the other of the alternatives into effect, even though his own destruction, that of his ship, and of every soul on board of her had been the inevitable consequence. As it was, he saw nothing before him but a little trumpery steamer—he had carried his purpose of relieving the English yacht into effect—and remembered orders, which certainly had been issued, to the effect that no English ship, upon the mere heroic impulse of her commander, should be thrust into the lion's mouth. We have no doubt that this was so, and that when the English captain gave orders for putting the head of his steamer round, he did so with the feeling that he had very satisfactorily discharged the duty with which he had been entrusted. Little did he suppose, at the moment, that he had lost probably the greatest opportunity for obtaining personal distinction which had ever been thrown in the way of a single man. The English nation venerates the name of Lord Nelson for the sake of certain little affairs in which he was engaged off Cape St. Vincent, at the Nile, at Copenhagen, at Trafalgar, and elsewhere; but not all these wonderful, important, and heroic achievments combined would have had such an important influence on the history of the world as the capture of that little Russian ship. It was given to the captain of a small steamer to change the face of Europe in ten minutes well employed, but in pure innocence he missed the chance.

The Harpers' New Buildings.

The New York Courier and Enquirer thus alludes to the new buildings of the enterprising brothers:

The new edifice of Harper and Brothers in Cliff street, on lots Nos. 82, 84, 85 and 86, is now nearly completed, and will be ready for occupation in about a month. The building is composed of brick and iron, fire-proof throughout, and is a model structure. The plans are new, and were designed by Mr. John B. Corlies, who has the contract for erecting this building as well as one of a similar description on Pearl street, adjoining the above in the rear. The structure on Cliff street is 112 in length, 62 feet in depth, and is 6 stories in height, besides the basement. Iron girders and iron beams, support each floor, which is of brick, and arched. The window sashes are of iron, with a simple mode of ventilation attached. No wood of any consequence has been used in the entire work, and should the contents burn a score of times, the fire would scarcely have any material effect upon the main building. However, in the event of a fire occurring in any one of the 6 stories, it could not possibly communicate to the others, as there are no stairs, nor well holes in the interior. These conveniences are abundantly provided outside, there being a spiral stairway leading from the yard, about the centre of the rear, running the entire height of the structure—65 feet.—This has a landing and entrance at each story, and to prevent accidents, the whole is encased by a circular piece of brick work. The stairs are iron, with iron steps and iron risers. Besides this stairway in the yard is an elevator for hoisting heavy articles to either of the stories. The yard is 120 feet long by 28 feet wide, and contains the boiler, so that in the event of an explosion the result could not be very serious. The engine, which is new and fifty horse power, will be situated in the basement. The building is one of the strongest we have ever seen, and when finished it will be quite a curiosity.

The structure on the Pearl street side has just been commenced, and will be similar to the one briefly described above, except that it will have an under cellar and be five stories in height. The length is 130 feet and width 75 feet. This building will be completed and ready for occupation about the first of January next, when the Messrs. Harpers will be prepared to conduct the business of their House on a more extensive scale than ever.

INTERROGATING A JUDGE.—The prohibitory liquor law party lately interrogated Judge Black, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, who is a candidate for re-election, as to his views in regard to the constitutionality of such a law. The judge very properly says he will promise to decide such a question honestly, and according to his best judgment, when it comes judicially before him, but at present he will not give any opinion concerning the matter. The question, says the Philadelphia Ledger, we look upon as an absurdity when put to a candidate for a seat upon the supreme judicial bench. If Judge Blanch has answered as desired, it would have been the best proof that he ought not to be on that Bench. A judicial officer is not a legislator, and what is proper to ask the latter, and even to exact from him in the form of a pledge, is not proper to ask of one who merely interprets the laws as they are made, and cannot decide otherwise than as the constitution prescribes.

RATHER PARTICULAR.—"Is that the second bell?" inquired a gentleman of a sable porter, at a country boarding house, the other day. "No, sar," exclaimed the darkey, "dat am de secon' ringin' ob de fust bell—we has but one bell in dis house."

NEW YORK, August 26.—(3 previous days.)—Naval Stores—North County Turpentine continues to be taken up as it arrives, in small lots, at $4 25 ₱ 280 lb. Spirits Turpentine has improved, but yesterday some lots on the wharf were disposed of at 53½ cents, cash—in small lots, 55 is obtained, and a few hundred bbls., (previous to yesterday,) in whole parcels, brought the same price. Common Rosin is scarce, and in demand at full prices. The last sale of Washington Tar was 700 bbls. as it runs, at $3 75. We notice, since Tuesday, sales of 1000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 53½ @55 cents, cash, including 50 bbls. at 57½, 60 days, and 200 yester-evening on private terms; 6000 Common Rosin, part to arrive, $1 80@$1 85 for large North County, and $1 85@$1 86 ₱ 310 lb., for Wilmington, delivered; 800 No. 2, $2 ₱ 310 lb.; and 950 low grade No. 1 and White, $2 25@$3 50 ₱ 280 lb.

RICE—We have no change to notice; the market is still dull. The sales of the week amount to about 700 tcs. at $3 37½@$4 50. The primer descriptions are wanted.

LIVERPOOL, Cotton.—The sales during the week ending the 11th inst. comprised 47,000 bales, of which speculators took 5000, and exporters 4000 bales, leaving 38,000 bales of all description to the trade. The stock on hand consisted of 882,000 bales. The Circular of Messrs. MILLIGAN, EVANS & LEMPRIERE, of the 11th inst., reports a decline in the market during the week of ¼d., principally on the lower grades, and quotes Fair Orleans at 6¾d., middling Orleans at 5¼d., Fair Uplands at 6¼d., and middling Uplands at 5¼d. Other Circulars also agree in quoting the decline at ¼d., although some say it is only 1-16d., and Messrs. A. S. DENNISTOUN & Co., quote middling Uplands at 5 3-16d.

THE LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Western Canal Flour worth 32s. and Ohio 33s. ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs. Yellow and White Corn commands 34s. ₱ 480 lbs.

THE LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Lard, Rice and Beef were unchanged. Bacon had declined 1s. ₱ cwt.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed at 93¼.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Aug. 24—Steamer Henrietta, Allen, from Daniel's Landing, to Wessel & Eilers.

Schr. Lavinia, ——, from Onslow county, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

25—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Aug. 25—Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Moore, from Charleston, to Rankin & Martin; with salt and rice.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. J. C. Manson, Rabon, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr John A. Taylor, Walker, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Schr Mary Abigail, Davis, from Little River, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Schr. E. M. Rowley, Vanaman, from Charleston, to Geo. Harriss; with sack salt.

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt.

26—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Aug. 26.—Schr. J. H. Holmes, Lodge, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Alba, Timmons, from New York, to Geo. Harris; with mdze.

27.—Schr. Lizzie Russell, Bennett, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Steamer Brothers, Williams, from Fayetteville, to J. Banks.

28—Steamer Southerner, Roberts, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary & Co.

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

CLEARED.

Aug. 24—Schr. Lookout, Gooding, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown.

25.—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithvillle, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Aug. 25—Brig Maria, Fickett, for Jeremie, (Hayti,) by Kidder & Martin; with 10 bbls. tar, 26 do. pitch, 40,500 ft. lumber, 269,300 shingles.

26—Barque Edward, Burns, for West Indies, by Russell & Bro.; with lumber and shingles.

Schr. Harvest, Townsend, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber, &c.

Schr. Emily, Mankin, for New York, by Freeman & Houston; with 24 bbls. spirits turpentine, 2,490 do rosin.

Steamer James R. Grist, Rothwell, for Fayetteville, by Jno. Banks.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Davis, for Little River, by DeRosset & Brown.

Steamer Henrietta, Allen, for White Hall, by Wessel & Eilers.

Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Jos. J Lippitt.

Aug. 26—Schr. R. W. Brown, Coffin, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

28—Schr. Wake, Briggs, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Eliza, Dicksey, for Fayetteville, by J. E. Metts; with two lighters in tow.

C. F. COLLEGE.

THE CHAIR of Mathematics and Natural Sciences in this Institution will become vacant, in November next, by the resignation of Prof. W. K. Blake. The duties of the Chair will not require attention before the 1st of January, 1855.

Applicants will state their terms, and furnish Testimonials of thorough qualification, including familiarity with the use of Chemicals and Philosophical Apparatus.

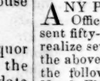
Good moral character will be indispensable; and a married gentleman would be preferred.

☞ Address Dr. C. Watkins, President of the Board of Trustees; or the undersigned, President of the College.

T. R. WALSH.

C. F. College, Anson Co., N. C. 51-3t

$25 REWARD.



THE above reward will be given by the Subscriber for his negro man "BEN," if returned to him at his residence at Island Creek in New Hanover County, or lodged in any jail in the State, so he can get him.

Ben is about 25 years old, about 5 feet high. He is supposed to be lurking about Mr. Scarborough's on the North East River, where he has a wife, or on Black River.

NEWTON MORGAN.

New Hanover Co., Aug. 25th, 1854 51-3t

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in April last, his boy NICHOLAS. Said boy is yellow complected, about six feet high, has a down look when spoken to, and is passing for a free bo